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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Australia Arms While Japan Hesitates; Roosevelt Hails U. S. War Production; Soviet Interns U. S. Raiders of Tokyo

Japanese Near Mandalay; Telegraph Consolidation? Maine Shipyards Blamed

The World's Day—April 24, 1942

The War: Japanese 100 Miles From Mandalay

Burma: Japanese troops were reported only 100 miles from Mandalay after an 80-mile advance in little more than two days.

Russia: Russians reported capture of German stronghold in Crimea as Finnish troops were said to be moving south to bolster Nazi divisions on Kalinin front.

In the air: RAF bombers raided the German Baltic port of Rostock, from which Germans are said to be sending supplies to the Russian-Finnish Fronts. Widespread fires and heavy damage were reported by the British, who admitted loss of four bombers. Italian dispatches said the Sicilian towns of Comiso and Ragusa were bombed by the RAF for the second successive day. [British bombing campaign: Page 7.]

Atlantic: One more small United States merchant vessel has been shelled by an enemy submarine off the east coast and survivors have been landed, the Navy announced. [Navy plane warns ship of near-by submarine: Page 9.]

Southwest Pacific: Allied bombers again pounded Rabaul, New Britain, blasting barracks, warehouses and shipping and machine-gunning Japanese troops.

Washington: Wire Agency Consolidation Urged

Consolidation of all domestic telegraph companies into a single agency to be located in post offices throughout the country was proposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary of Commerce Jones. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt declared that production of war materials was working out extremely well and suggested that the tremendous program for planes, tanks, guns, and ships which he outlined to Congress in January for 1942 and 1943 might be expanded. [Page 1.]

The term "cost of living" should be substituted for "inflation," President Roosevelt remarked at his press conference as he disclosed that he expected to devote the week end to preparation of his message to be sent to Congress on that subject April 27.

Postponement from April 29 to May 4 of the hearing on whether the weekly magazine Social Justice should be permanently banned from the mails for publishing allegedly seditious matter was announced by Postmaster General Walker. Counsel for the paper asked the postponement.

Numerous consumer restrictions were imposed or disclosed as pending by Government agencies. Price ceilings were placed on china, pottery and similar items; local retail delivery services were ordered curtailed; installation of new telephones was restricted; manufacture of fishing tackle prohibited. [Page 7.]

The C. I. O.-A. F. of L. labor war board recommended to President Roosevelt the name of the person they would like to see at the head of the War Production Board's reorganized labor division. Both William Green and Philip Murray, presidents of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., respectively, declined to disclose the name.

Gasoline consumption in the East and probably the Pacific Northwest will be cut to 50 per cent of normal by May 1, Government sources indicated, by limiting supplies to filling stations. [Page 1.]

The Senate completed legislative action on a $19,151,597,000 military appropriations bill carrying a provision authorizing the re-negotiation of war contracts above $100,000 to eliminate excessive profits. The measure, sent to the White House, provides funds for 31,000 Army planes and equipment for a 3,600,000-man army.

Legislation authorizing $800,000,000 of new naval shore construction, as amended by the House, was accepted by the Senate and sent to the White House. Previously the Senate had voted $1,000,000,000.

New England: Maine Shipyards Criticized

Two South Portland, Maine, shipyards were held far behind scheduled building program by Maritime Commission officials at Senate hearing. [Page 2.]

Plans for merging all war relief activities in the United States conducted by various nations were announced by an official of the British War Relief Society. [Page 2.]

Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez, Peruvian educator, told the First Inter-American Student Conference at Simmons College a stronger Latin-American democracy will follow the war. [Page 2.]

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a New Hampshire mill to reinstate and find suitable housing for a weaver whom it discharged for union activity and evicted from a company-owned house.

Charles A. Kaufman of Waltham, Mass., alleged German alien, escaped from a deputy United States Marshal in the Federal Building this morning. [Page 2.].

Pasquale DeCicco, former Italian Vice-Consul at New Haven, Conn., was taken into custody in that city by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an enemy alien. He was held by immigration authorities for a hearing before the Alien Enemy Control Board.

Registration places for men between 45 and 64, inclusive, in Massachusetts April 26 and 27 are listed on Page 5.

Americas: Chile Acts Against Newspaper

Prosecution of a Santiago newspaper was begun by the Chilean Government following a protest by the Brazilian Ambassador against "a rude attack on the Brazilian Government" in the "German newspaper supplement for Chile." Police were directed to expel any "foreigners" on the staff of the afternoon newspaper Propaganda, published in Spanish.

Guatemala's National Assembly passed a bill fixing ceilings on profits and providing fines and prison terms for violations.

In Europe: Nazis Seize 500 Norse Teachers

Five hundred Norwegian schoolteachers were reported by Stockholm to have been jammed aboard a Nazi ship and sent to Nazi work camps in the Arctic zone.

A shortage of potatoes and milk in the city of Sofia, Bulgaria, was reported in dispatches from Bern, Switzerland.

Sweden protested to Britain that 11 ships, which recently attempted to escape from Sweden to Britain through the Skagerrak, had been secretly armed by the British against Swedish regulations.

National: Liberty Ship Time Lessened

A national record for commissioning the 10,000-ton Liberty Ship Anthony Wayne for active service 38 days after launching was claimed by workers at the Richmond, Calif., Shipbuilding Corporation Plant No. 2, breaking by six days their former mark of 44 days.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, April 24, 1942

Boston and New England News 2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page 21
Editorials 22
Entertainment Timetable 14
Financial Pages 16-18
Hollywood Letter 14
Junvenile Delinquency Article, No. 5 2
Radio Timetable 5
Real Estate Column 4
Rhode Island Letter 2
Sports Page 10
Theater and Arts Page 14
Today's Woman 11
The Home Forum 12
Freeing the Children [With Polish Translation]
Traveltalks 9
Washington Sideglances 3
Women's Club Activities 5

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Vast Quantity Of Food Stored For Emergency

New England communities preparing to feed evacuees in case of enemy bombing attacks

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England has begun to store away huge quantities of food for emergency use in case of enemy bombing attack, it was learned today.

Secreted in 26 large warehouses of the Massachusetts Department of Welfare, there are today 480,000 cans of tomatoes and 517,000 cans of condensed milk, as well as similarly large stores of pork and beans.

This food is earmarked for distribution to hungry evacuees in case Bay State men and women are bombed out of their homes.

In an emergency, the pork and beans would feed more than 75,000 people for three days, the tomatoes more than 150,000 for an equal period, and the milk, more than 100,000 children.

Already Made

Plans for much larger "stockpiles" of food, to be rushed from convenient locations into stricken areas, have already been made.

If Boston were bombed tomorrow, all the resources of the State Department of Welfare—nearly 9,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs today on hand—would be available "at a moment's notice," if necessary, John C. Stalker, Director of Commodity Distribution for the Department, disclosed today.

An arrangement has been made with the Federal Government, he said, to turn over food now intended for families on relief "with no more red tape than a telephone call," if there were a critical emergency.

Ordinarily, however, it is expected that the food definitely earmarked for bombing relief will be sufficient to feed any evacuees, and that it will not be necessary to draw on relief supplies.

Set Up Warehouses

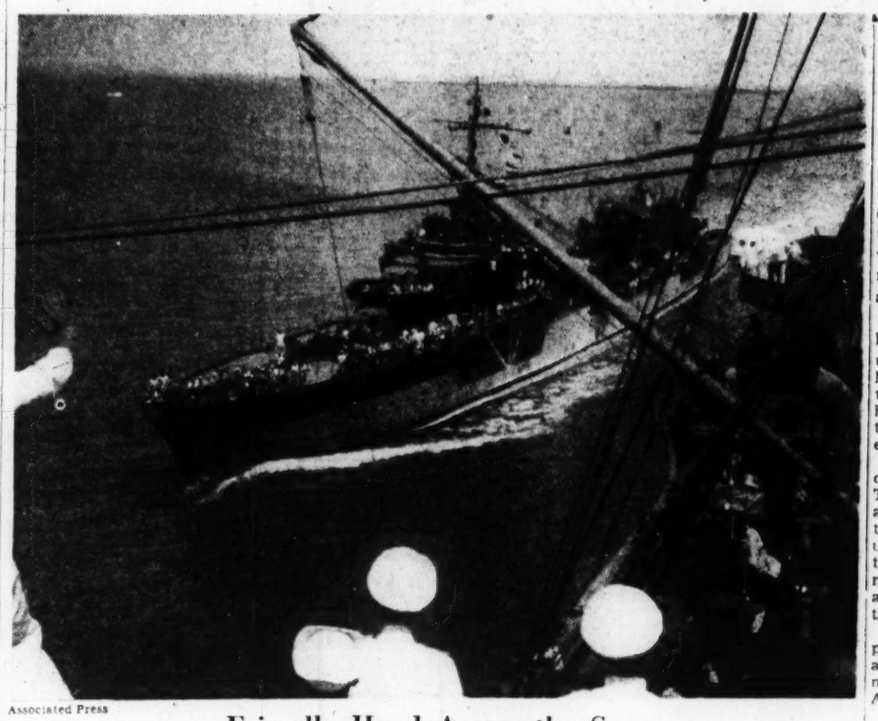
Civilian Defense councils in more than half of the thousands of cities and towns in New England will be urged to set up warehouses of their own for the food, which the Department of Agriculture is supplying through the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Today in the 26 large warehouses of the Massachusetts Welfare Department, some of which hold as much as 500 tons of foodstuffs when filled, there are relief and evacuee supplies side by side.

Evacuee food will not be used for general relief purposes unless the Federal government gives the states specific permission to do so.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard is known to have written to each of the six New England State Governors requesting that they co-operate with the plan, especially by helping secure local city and town warehouse space.

Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense for New England, is understood to have appealed to State Defense Councils for co-operation.



Associated Press

Friendly Hand Across the Sea

Just a wave of the hand (on left) but it symbolizes the friendship of fighting men which spans the seas as a Free-French destroyer on convoy duty is passed by a transport entering an Australian port with another contingent of American troops.

Victory in '42, Beaverbrook's Plea; Peace Feelers Point to Nazis' Doubts

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Creation by Great Britain of a vast front against Germany in western Europe while Russia still holds the Nazis in the East is urged by Lord Beaverbrook in the belief Russia "may settle the war for us in 1942."

The British lend-lease co-ordinator in Washington declared last night that "by holding the Germans in check, possibly even by defeating them, the Russians may be the means of bringing the whole Axis structure down." He spoke at the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"This is a chance, an opportunity to bring the war to an end here and now. But if the Russians are defeated and driven out of the war, never will such a chance come to us again.

"Strike out to help Russia. Strike out violently. Strike even recklessly, but in any event such blows that real help will be our share and contribution to the Russian battlefront."

The British publisher, who recently left Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Cabinet to come to the United States on a government mission, said that he believed in the Russian theory that "the best form of defense is attack." He paid high tribute to the vital aid the United States has given the Soviet armed forces.

Speaking on the same platform with Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Lord Beaverbrook found an attentive audience in the publishers, closing their fifty-sixth annual convention. Lord Beaverbrook made no effort to minimize the misfortunes the British have been surviving on their present home front, and he also made an ardent defense of Stalin and his Communist generals.

He told the publishers that it was just two years ago that Britain lost everything she possessed except soldiers and that they had had to begin all over again.

"Guns we lost in thousands, vehicles by fifty thousand. Almost all our tanks, and many airplanes," he said.

In elaborating upon his advocacy of the Russian system of attack, Lord Beaverbrook told the editors that it was his opinion that ". . . Britain should adopt it (the Russian attack idea) by setting up somewhere along the 2,000 miles of coastline now held by the Germans, a second front in western Europe."

Detailing British losses with utter frankness, Lord Beaverbrook confessed how close his country was to tragic disaster at several stages before the United States began getting up speed in the war effort against the Axis.

Marshall's Findings O. K. With President

By the Associated Press

London, April 24

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has received a message from President Roosevelt that he agreed with all the conclusions reached by United States Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall after his visit to Britain, an informed source said today.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—Behind the latest report of Nazi peace feelers put out in Stockholm and Ankara lies Hitler's growing apprehension that the Russian Army may prove more than a match for his long-heralded spring offensive.

Rumors of German peace feelers in various continental capitals have been floating around for some time, but it is now possible to confirm that the Nazis recently made very determined efforts in Stockholm and Ankara to get in contact with Britain about possible peace terms.

These efforts were a complete failure, however. Hitler's emissary to Stockholm was obliged to go back with the answer that the British were not interested in even talking about peace with Hitler on any terms. So far as could be gathered from hints put out in Stockholm, the Nazis are still thinking in terms of British help against the Soviets, just as they were nearly a year ago when Rudolf Hess was sent over to Britain.

Similarly, Nazi peace hints in Turkey met with a complete and uncompromising negative.

[The broadcast announcement from Tokyo the other day that

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Program working out very well in view of 'fantastic' goal set, he declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—President Roosevelt confirmed officially today that America's stupendous war production is beginning to roll from the assembly lines. It started a trickle; it is becoming a torrent.

It can be said that the President himself described the position with understatement. He remarked at his press conference this morning that considering the goals which had been set were considered fantastic, the program is working out extremely well.

Mr. Roosevelt's information clearly coincides with that which The Christian Science Monitor was able to publish last week, namely, that the battle of production is unquestionably being won, that the tanks, planes, guns and ships are now coming at a rate which guarantees the objectives proclaimed by the President last December.

There will this year be 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping produced in American factories and shipyards.

Germany Worried

Today the United Nations believe that they have Hitler worried—very worried, in fact, in a defensive mood.

Germany doesn't know when Britain and the United States will begin a second offensive on the Western front and there was evidence today that the conversations which Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins had in London brought this offensive much nearer—so near, at least, that the Nazis are not sure what's about to happen.

Reports reached the capital today, though not yet formally confirmed at the White House, that Prime Minister Winston Churchill has received a message from President Roosevelt giving complete approval to all the decisions reached by General Marshall and the British High Command.

London dispatches, passed by the British censors, stated that well-informed sources confirmed that these decisions were related to opening a second front in Europe as soon as possible. They indicated that such an offensive had certainly become more imminent as a result of the latest Anglo-American discussions.

And there is also another side to the production picture. It is the Axis side and here the news makes all the more significant the production achievements which Britain and the United States are now making.

Both Washington and London have received reports that Hitler is purging the leaders of the German armament industry because of their failure to increase production sufficiently to offset what the United Nations are doing, particularly the United States.

The reports indicate that Hitler has ordered the armament chiefs

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Japanese can invade island continent but must pay heavily in men and material.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA—Japan has such impelling reasons to attempt the conquest of Australia that it never will be possible for the duration of the war to preclude entirely the possibility of such an attempt. However, with the extraordinary progress of the past month in improving the defenses of this continent, it is now a justifiable conclusion that Australia has become an offensive asset instead of a defensive liability.

Two types of danger exist potentially—first, a hit-and-run raid by carrier-based planes which could do limited but annoying damage to industrial and port facilities should they break through the patrol screen. Second, a major invasion attempt in great force—something in the vicinity of 300,000 men.

Against the first type of attack, little can be done except to attempt by vigilance to make such a raid more costly to the attacker than to the defender. It could theoretically happen here exactly as it could theoretically happen any day to San Francisco or New York.

A serious large-scale invasion attempt is an entirely different matter which the Japanese undoubtedly have on their preference sheet of major objectives, but which it is highly unlikely that they could undertake at this time.

Powerful reasons may urge them to attempt it whenever possible. In Allied hands, Australia threatens their access to the Indian Ocean. It also provides a base from which United Nations naval and air forces can get behind the screen of mandated islands which lie between Japan and Pearl Harbor. These facts, regarded alone, make the enemy's failure so far to attempt an invasion of Australia almost inexplicable.

Easy to Make Landings

Further, there is no question whatever but that the Japanese could make landings easily at many points along the far-flung Australian coastline. Here is a continent roughly the same size as the United States with only 7,000,000 inhabitants and defended by combined Allied armies, air forces, and navies.

Obviously, it would be impossible to make every mile of coastline defensible. Why don't they try it, then?

The answer lies partly in the broad strategic situation. Japan, still heavily engaged in China and attempting the conquest of Burma and India, must hold back some strength against the possibility of an attack from Russia. In fact, it is very probable that Tokyo is only awaiting a propitious moment to launch an attack itself against Siberia.

This means that it is improbable that Japan could assemble anything like sufficient forces from existing priority commitments to give an adventure in Australia reasonable chances of major success. And unless Australia is attacked in heavy force, it isn't worth the effort to the enemy.

Japan could have for its trouble the taking of vast expanses of Australian desert, but what of it? Japan is welcome to a lot of it because it would be no better off and the United Nations would be no worse off.

Similar to North Africa

Much of Australia presents the same type of military problem that is involved in North Africa where fighting for two years has been restricted to the narrow coastline strip because it is impossible to supply large forces in the desert except by water.

In Europe or the United States, an invader can be sure of finding water almost anywhere and reasonably sure of finding some undestroyed food or other means of living off the land.

In Australia, two conditions exist. There is the portion along the coast where water and food are available. These parts are worth attacking, but they are the inhabited parts capable of defense in depth and now well defended. No small raiding force could make a serious dent in these areas. The other part—and it is the largest—is unbelievably barren and inhospitable and worthless from a military viewpoint.

Except along the eastern coast and in the southeastern and southwestern corners, water is the same problem in Australia that it is in Libya. Australia has few rivers and almost all of them rise in coastal mountain ranges and flow toward the sea.

None flows into the vast interior where lakes are salty and the finding of small springs or fresh-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. Moves to Prevent Run On Gas Before Rationing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—While Federal officials continued to disagree on the amount of gasoline to be available to East Coast motorists when card rationing starts May 15, the War Production Board today took steps to ward off a gasoline "run" in the next three weeks.

A WPB plea for voluntary reduction of gasoline consumption to the "absolute minimum" was followed by announcement from Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes' office that deliveries to filling stations would probably be further curtailed between May 1 and May 15.

The present 33 1-3 per cent reduction in deliveries to stations will probably be cut to 50 per cent of normal, these sources said.

The confusion as to the drasticness of gasoline rationing resulting from varying statements given out by Mr. Ickes and anonymous spokesmen in the Office of Civilian Supply roused ire on Capitol Hill today with Representative Leon Sachs (D) of Pennsylvania demanding a congressional investigation of all government rationing programs.

Ralph K. Davies, Assistant Petroleum Co-ordinator, meanwhile indicated to the House Banking and Currency Committee that it might be possible to increase the East Coast gas ration in a few months by enlarging overland transportation facilities from mid-continent fields, but he warned that "we probably would have to have some steel for new pipelines to have any material effect on the supply."

The amount of gasoline available to East Coast motorists when card rationing starts next month still remained a mystery today with some officials continuing to guess as low as 2½ gallons a week and others estimated that motorists can count on at least 25 gallons a month.

The initial rationing plan will affect only the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, but there is some speculation in Washington that it might later be ex-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Cars and Gas for 'Chore' Driving

The Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association today got it straight from Washington that new rationing regulations to be placed in operation within a week will make it much easier for certain civilians to buy a new car, while gasoline supplies will be sufficient to permit the use of all automobiles at a rate in keeping with normal "chore" driving.

Liberalizing the opportunities for car buyers will strike this most difficult state in the country to buy new automobiles on or about May 1, according to E. G. Fitz-Henry, President of the Association, who said that Masachusetts had sold fewer automobiles, based on OPM quotas, than any other of the 47 states since Pearl Harbor.

Asked what good it would do Massachusetts motorists to be able to get some of the 800,000 cars frozen by Government order, with the threatened gasoline curtailments, Mr. Fitz-Henry flatly discounted all rumors of sharp restrictions.

Contrary to the impressions given out in Washington that New England is under the cloud of a serious gasoline shortage, the automobile official said: "There is plenty of gasoline to be had if transportation facilities could be diverted from other parts of the country to New England. Spread out the tank cars to cover the whole country and we can get enough gasoline into this sector to keep everyone happy."

Every effort in Washington to curtail car mileages is aimed at rubber savings and not at gasoline."

Long to study revenues: Page 2.

U. S. Fliers Held in Siberia, 'Lost' After Raid on Japan

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 24 (AP)—Russia announced today that a United States bomber which raided Japan last Saturday and then lost its way has been interned with its crew in the Russian Maritime Province on the Sea of Japan.

It appeared to be an already completed test of the year-old Japanese-Russian neutrality pact but United States Embassy officials here said Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley had asked Washington for instructions.

The plane was said to have carried five men, one a captain. The short dispatch announcing the internment said the airmen, "losing orientation, committed a forced landing on Soviet territory." Loss of "orientation" was taken to mean that the plane was trying to make a landing in China.

Official Account

The only official account yet made public was circulated by Tass, official Soviet news agency, under the caption: "Forced landing of American plane in Maritime Province." The full dispatch follows:

"Khararovsk, April 22—On April 18 on the territory of the Maritime Province there landed an American warplane. As stated by the plane crew, the latter participated on the same day in a raid by the American Air Force on the Japanese islands and, losing orientation, committed a forced landing on Soviet territory.

"According to common international regulations, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and crew."

1,000 Miles From Tokyo

The dateline of the dispatch indicated the general locale of the forced landing, although none was specifically given. Khabarovsk is about 1,000 miles northwest of Tokyo and 400 miles due north of the main port of the Maritime Province, Vladivostok.

The internment of the fliers offered a delicate problem for the Russians—how to treat a soldier with whom you are allied on one front (the German Front) when he enters your territory on another frontier in war against a nation (Japan) with which you are at peace?

There have been many cases in which British and German fliers came down in neutral Eire. The Irish held that their position was clearly dictated by international law—the fliers were interned for the duration. The indications in the present incident were that Russia likewise was following international law to the letter.

Ambassador Standley was at Moscow Thursday and was received by Joseph Stalin, in the presence of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, several hours before Tass circulated the Khabarovsk dispatch.

Stronger Latin-American Democracy Forecast as Outcome of the Present War

Long Going To Capital On Revenue Study

To gain definite information as to the effect of gasoline rationing on State gasoline tax revenue, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner on Corporations and Taxation, will confer with Federal officials at Washington next week on the entire situation.

Although not ready today to predict how seriously Massachusetts will be hit during the remainder of 1942 and in 1943 by a revenue slump, Mr. Long expects to be able to prognosticate with some accuracy by next Wednesday or Thursday.

The gasoline situation is considered a serious threat to the entire finances of the states. Gasoline, registration and other automobile taxes produce approximately $1,500,000,000 annually in the nation as a whole.

Massachusetts alone obtained $21,401,000 from the State gasoline tax in 1940; Maine gained $5,940,000; New Hampshire, $3,616,000; Vermont, $2,781,000; Rhode Island, $3,941,000 and Connecticut, $11,032,000. The 1941 yield was higher.

In Massachusetts the gasoline tax, registration, and license fees and automobile excise taxes, amounting to nearly $40,000,000, provide nearly 10 per cent of the revenue needed to run State, county and local governments each year.

Commissioner Long today reiterated his contention that the Massachusetts State gasoline tax should be boosted from 3 cents to 4 cents a gallon. He said the national State average is nearly 5.75 cents.

The Commissioner has long advocated the extra cent tax. Right now the additional tax would help to counteract the anticipated revenue slump.

Meanwhile, Mr. Long expressed the hope that the Federal Government will pass a national sales tax to pay part of the war cost. He looked upon a Federal sales tax as a financial boon to Massachusetts and other states which now do not have a sales tax.

He explained that Washington officials are considering a Federal sales tax plan under which states with sales tax laws would be given credit for part of the revenue collected by the national levy. To be eligible for this credit those states without sales tax laws would have to pass legislation. Therefore, he explained, passage of a State sales tax bill would make Massachusetts eligible for part of the Federal tax to help solve its revenue problems.

Prices Increase On Three Papers

Price increases to become effective April 27 were announced today by four Massachusetts newspapers.

They are the Boston Evening Globe, the Boston Traveler, the Salem News, and the Newburyport Daily News. All will go from two cents to three cents a copy to meet increased production costs.

Outside of New England, the Globe announced its price would be five cents a copy. The morning Globe is now selling for three cents.

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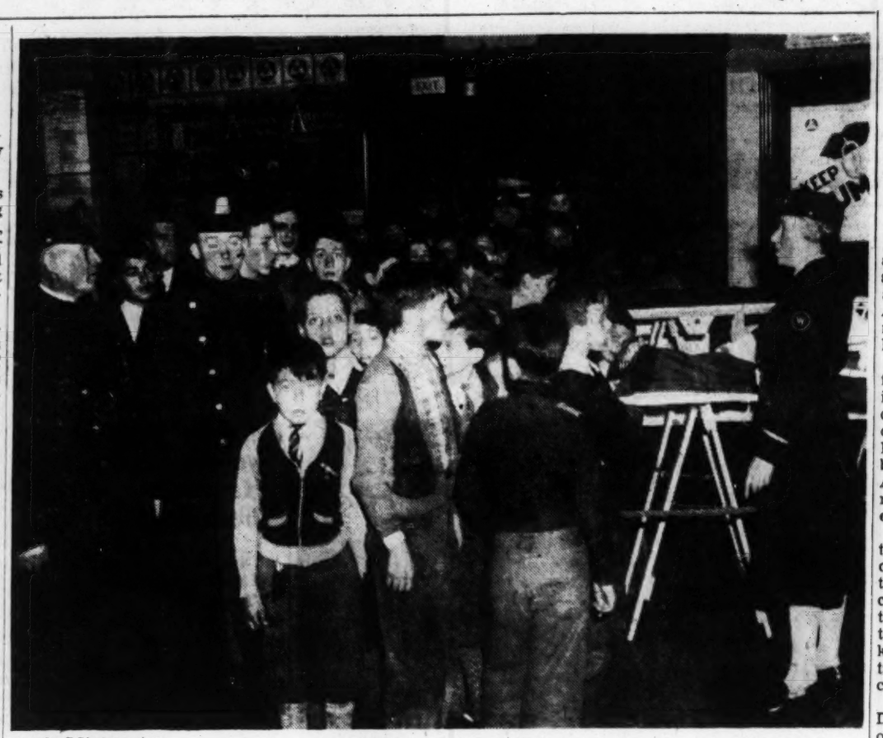

By a Staff Photographer

Junior Police Inspect Civilian Defense Center

Fifty-five boys, in tow of several policemen, took time off from vacation today to inspect exhibits and movies at the Civilian Defense Center at 269 Washington Street, Boston. They are members of the Junior Police, drawn from 19 schools in East Boston. Left to right: Patrolmen Albert N. Varner and Thomas W. Burke of Station 7 and, talking to the boys, Lieut. Minerva E. Farrow of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

Unknown Japan Trained Men Intensely in Forbidding Hainan

How the Japanese Government in just over a year secretly trained a large force of men in the island of Hainan, which is full of swamps and dangers, under actual war conditions, to co-ordinate planes, infantry, artillery, and tanks, and find out what human nature can stand under severe adverse circumstances, was told here today by Sir Victor Sassoon, international banker.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Sir Victor stressed the fact that the Japanese had done all this and devised means whereby what was considered impossible became possible, such as moving tanks over marshy country, and without anybody knowing anything about it for more than a year.

"Where we British have trained a few thousand men intensively into doing the work of Commandos," said Sir Victor, "the Japanese have taken tens of thousands of men and trained them in the modern technique of infiltration, though much less fitted for the task than our men are to rely upon themselves, with very little food and supervision.

"Japan is not merely a hanger-on of the Nazis as Fascist Italy is," said Sir Victor. "We must face the fact that Japan considers herself equal, if not today, at least in the near future, to the German Wahrmacht; that Japan hopes with the weakening of German forces at the hands of Russia, Japan will become the paramount power, not only in Asia, but also in the Pacific.

"She now includes the Americas in Asia. Her eyes are fixed on the South American countries with their undeveloped resources and benign climate as a future home for her sons.

"Japan is showing that she can develop modern warfare on her own lines and that she is not slavishly following Nazi methods in detail, although she adopts and adapts their main principles.

Regarding the "Singapore fiasco," Sir Victor said it was because "it had been decided that Russia should be helped to the limit, even if that meant risking the loss of Singapore. If the help that we diverted from Malaya to Russia enables her to break the German military machine, the temporary loss of Singapore, Java, the Dutch East Indies, Thailand, and Burma will appear well worth while."

Regarding India, Sir Victor said that Great Britain was not standing in the way of Indian independence. The reason why leaders of the two main political parties in India will not accept independence on the terms offered is because they cannot agree among themselves as to how India should be governed when she is free.

The younger element in India do not want to knuckle under to the Japanese, said Sir Victor. "I believe the large majority of patriotic Indians wants to fight and will fight.

"There is a solution to the present difficulties which may be forced on the leaders by the younger element," he said. "If the Congress Party under new leadership agrees to leave details of the Constitution of India to the future, and offers to the Moslems a coalition government of Hindus and Moslems, half and half, the Moslem League will agree as a temporary measure," he said.

German Alien Escapes From U. S. Officer

Charles A. Kaufman of Waltham, Mass., alleged German national secretly indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston on charges of violating the Alien Registration Act, today forcibly escaped from a United States Deputy Marshal in the Federal Building.

The defendant was in the custody of James J. McGrann, who had conducted him to the court of Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of the Federal District Court. At the hearing before Judge Ford, Kaufman pleaded not guilty and was ordered held in $2,000 bail. He had violently pleaded his innocence, maintaining he had been born in Minnesota and was a United States citizen.

As the hearing progressed the defendant, reportedly a close friend of Dr. Herbert Scholz, former Nazi Consul in Boston, became sullen and defied Judge Ford to send him to a concentration camp.

As Mr. Kaufman was taken from the Judge's room, he struck the deputy marshal as the latter was about to put handcuffs on him. He then bolted down the stairway leading from the 12th floor with Deputy McGrann in pursuit. He was lost on the seventh floor.

Ralph W. Gray, Chief Deputy Marshal, immediately ordered guards to all exists and entrances and instituted a search by armed officers on all floors.

So. Portland Shipyards Declared Lagging

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Senate Committee investigating the defense program has been advised by two Maritoime Commission officials that neither the British nor the Commission was satisfied with the progress being made in the merchant ship program of two new shipyards in South Portland, Maine.

Emory Land, Chairman of the Commission, and Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman, testified before the Senate group that the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Company, which is building cargo carriers for the British, was 50 per cent behind a similar yard in Richmond, Calif., which had "started at scratch," and that the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, constructing vessels for the Commission, was at the bottom of the nation's building list.

Replying to lengthy interrogation by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a committee member, Admiral Vickery said the performance of the Maine yards—which are headed by William S. Newell, President of the nearby Bath Iron Works—could be attributed to two factors: an absence of sufficient workmen, and failure to apply mass production methods at the yards.

Admiral Vickery explained that Mr. Newell's experience as a Bath shipbuilder—turning out destroyers for the Navy—could not be applied to cargo carrier construction.

"It is not a real shipbuilding job," Admiral Vickery told yesterday's committee session. "That is the answer to that. . . . It is a mass production job of colelcting materials. It is an entirely different job than the normal building of ships."

As for the lack of workmen, Admiral Vickery said much of that could be attributed to the absences of workers during the week to "go fishing or run a farm."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Pirates of Penzance," by the Drama Club of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be presented in the hall of the Belmont High School, Belmont. At 8 p. m.

Lecture entitled "The Crisis at Hand," by Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig. Prof. Kotschnig is a member of the educational committee of the League of Nations Association and Professor of Comparative Education at Smith College. At the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 8 p. m.

Comedy entitled "What a Life," by Clifford Goldsmith, will be staged by the Parish Players of the First Congregational Church, Winchester, and will benefit British War Relief. In the Parish House of the Church, 8 p. m.

Talks, "Sanity in Art," by Mary Evangeline Walker, and "Sanity in Music," by Grace Warner Gulesian, will be given under the auspices of the Copley Society of Boston. Edith Stearns, concert pianist, will entertain with a recital. At the Society quarters, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited.

Illustrated lecture, "18th Century American Arts and Their Meaning in Our Present Day Struggle," by Maxim Karolik, collector of the Karolik art treasures. In Curtis Hall, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m.

"Skating Vanities of 1942," musical extravaganza produced on roller skates. Gloria Nord, of Hollywood, Calif., heads a cast of 100 roller entertainers. Appearing 8:30 nightly at Boston Garden, North Station, through Sunday. There will be matinees at 2:30 p. m. Saturday and Sunday. Admission ranges from $1.10 to $2.20.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "English Rooms," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Guided tour to Longfellow's Home, Cambridge, sponsored by the Boston Area Council of Churches. An afternoon at the quaint and historic old home of the famous poet may be enjoyed by those making the trip. Meet at Harvard Square, Tunnel Exit, at 2:30 p. m. Cost, 65 cents.

Song recital by Rae Muscanto, soprano, assisted by Paul Bregor at the piano. The public is welcome to attend free at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued mild this afternoon with highest temperature appearing in western suburbs. Continued moderate temperature tonight with the reading about the same as last night. Light winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:00 p. m.; height 8.1 feet. Saturday, 7:15 a. m.; height 8.8 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:05 p. m.

Dr. Sanchez Gives Lecture At Simmons

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of this war will come a Latin-American democracy stronger and more responsive than any hitherto attained, Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez of Peru told a noon assembly at Simmons College.

Dr. Sanchez arrived in Boston from Williamstown to take part in the first Inter-American Student Conference for New England on Basic Problems of the Americas. His lecture to the Simmons student body on political trends in Latin America prepared for the opening reception of the conference this evening.

"Vast changes are occurring in the southern countries," Dr. Sanchez said. "Already it can be said that the actuality of Latin American politics is being brought closer to the texts of democratic constitutions. But realistic observers know there is a long road to be traveled before the goal we seek can be reached."

In his own political experience Dr. Sanchez has known the sting of exile for political convictions. He is a member of the APRA, or Alianza Popular Revolucionara Americana. This organization, founded and led by the Peruvian Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, extends beyond Peru and agitates for an advanced leftist program of social and economic reform.

Dr. Sanchez, however, dealt in his lecture with the whole sweep of Latin American political evolution. In several countries he could cite evidences of progress toward a greater measure of popular participation in government.

"When this war is over," he said, "there will undoubtedly be a worldwide surge toward giving to peace-loving, everyday people more power to govern themselves and prevent the recurrence of war. Latin America will share in this advance."

A literary historian and author of numerous works, Dr. Sanchez has held important university chairs in his own and in other countries.

The student conference opening officially tonight with a reception tendered at the Boston Art Club by the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts has been organized under the direction of Dr. Edith F. Helman, Assistant Professor of Langauges at Simmons.

Dr. Lewis Hanke is to speak tonight on The Americanization of the Americas. Economic relations within the Western Hemisphere are to be discussed by Dr. Enrique de Lozada and Dr. J. Philip Wernette. A feature of the reception is Latin American music.

Starting Saturday morning, a wide range of topics will be covered during the all-day conference. Speakers include Dr. Hugo Fernandez Artucio, author of the current book, The Nazi Underground in South America.

The conference is called primarily for the more than 300 Latin American students in this area, and the many North American students now keenly interested in hemisphere affairs.

Commissioner Downey To Speak at Conference

State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey will be the principal speaker at the Saturday morning session of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Conference of Massachusetts Superintendents of Schools to be held Friday and Saturday, April 24 and 25 at the State Teachers College, Bridgewater. Commissioner Downey will talk on "The Challenge and Our Response."

By a Staff Photographer

Simmons Explores Western Hemisphere Affairs

Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez of Peru is greeted by Dr. Edith Helman, right, who organized the conference. Jean-Marie Jensen '44 introduced Dr. Sanchez to the Simmons student body.

Old Corner Gangs Are Gone But Boys 14-15 a Problem

Juvenile Delinquency
Fifth of Six Articles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"It would blow the lid right off, if we should get bombed!"

The speaker was John M. Kingman, Associate Director of the Lincoln House Association. We were talking of juvenile delinquency in wartime. I had asked him, as a settlement worker, what he had seen of it in his neighborhood.

"Little, at the moment," was his answer. "The old corner gangs are gone—gone to work. But there are evidences of a new gang forming—a younger one. Boys 14 and 15. I see them shooting dice, hanging in doorways.

"They're probably delinquent already," he admitted, "but they're not 'on the loose' as yet."

'Wild Boys'

Speaking of possible bombings he grew serious. "This whole district—tenement districts all over the city—would be panic-stricken. Then you'd have looting and gangs of 'wild boys' as they did in England."

There's plenty of tension there now, in Boston's tightly jammed tenement districts. They read of F. B. I. raids, and internment of enemy aliens. The wage-earners of the family are drawn into service.

Parents are apprehensive, jittery. "The kids sense this," Mr. Kingman says. "We're all on the alert for any outbreak. So far it hasn't come—not here, at least."

'Pink Slips'

One safeguard against this is the "pink slip." It's the slip that the Probation officer fills out when any boy from the South End gets into trouble at the Juvenile Court. "He sends it to us, and we get in touch with that boy and his parents at once," the settlement worker explained. 'Boys' agencies in the South End provide the slips.

In this way, and through intensified effort in all phases of settlement work, they hope to avert any major outbreak of juvenile crime such as England experienced during its first year of war.

S. Max Nelson, Director of the Central Square Center in East Boston, feels that same "tension" in his neighborhood.

Boys seem "nervous, high-strung." He has noticed "more young children on the street late at night." It indicates a let-down in home supervision, he believes. "There's more going on to keep the children up and keep them excited."

Continual Roar

He spoke of the planes continually roaring overhead on their way to and from the airport. In the early days of the war, parents complained that it kept their children awake nights, he said.

"We're trying to meet this by doubling our efforts, increasing our classes, keeping the boys and girls occupied, making them feel they have a part in this war work," the settlement house head explained.

They are keen about the model airplane class, he said. Boy Scout clubs are busy learning code. Many requests have come in for first-aid classes for young boys.

"We haven't been able to get any instructors as yet," Mr. Nelson admitted. And right there he touched on one of the most serious problems of the war—at least as it concerns the youngsters.

Nip in the Bud

Settlement workers are more needed than ever. Summer coming, children must be kept off the streets, out of mischief. "Dead End" gangs must be nipped in the bud.

Yet many of the finest young men engaged in social service work have been drafted into war and war industries.

The settlement house heads see that as right. They wouldn't ask exemptions. At the same time, it creates a serious situation—dangerous if not remedied. It is not hopeless, however. The older social workers are taking on more work and are drafting junior counselors, boys from 16 to 18, to help out at camp this summer.

They are appealing for volunteers, hoping that men and women will see settlement house work as an important civilian defense activity, just as vital in its way as air raid duty and many other war-emergency efforts that the community has turned to so enthusiastically.

Times such as these always seem to result in more neglected children, Ignatius J. Donnelly, supervisor, disclosed. It isn't lack of money, either. It's usually due to drink, he said.

A total of 394 children were committed to the care of the State in the first three months of this year. In the same period last year, the number was 368. Of the 394 this year, 54 were "neglected," 70 "dependent," and four "delinquent." Temporary care by Court order was provided for 52 "temporary delinquents" and 214 "temporary neglect" cases.

Many of these children came from homes where the fathers earn high wages in war industries! J. R.

Merger of All Relief Groups Is Arranged

Disclosure that arrangements have been completed for a merger of the war relief activities of all Allied nations under a new organization which will probably be known as "Relief for the Allies of America, Inc.," was made today by Robert R. Appleby, Vice-President and founder of the British War Relief Society in New York.

Speaking at a "Dutch Treat" luncheon of the local British War Relief Society, Mr. Appleby added that it was his belief that "Americans will like this arrangement better and it will co-ordinate relief activities here. It is believed that the merger will also facilitate collection of fnuds.

Under the new war relief setup, Mr. Appleby said, each nation will maintain its identity in a "British division, Dutch division, Norwegian division, etc.," stating that the merger arrangements have been agreed to by the Maple Leaf Fund, the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, British War Relief, United China Relief, the Norwegian, Belgian, and other related agencies which hitherto have pursued their work separately.

Mr. Appleby also disclosed that the American hospital at Oxford, which is staffed by American physicians and nurses, and which has been supported by British War Relief, has now been taken over by the United States Army. Thus, this venture known as the Churchill Hospital, he said, "will be ready in Britain before there are any American casualties."

A special plea for closer attention to the needs of British merchant sailors, especially those in the tanker services, was also entered by Mr. Appleby. He said that he could not begin to describe the perils of tanker men struggling in oil-laden waters when they are torpedoed. They are also not permitted certain social activities (smoking) because of the type of cargo they ship with, but said that they would appreciate phonographs, records and books.

Providence Adopts Program For Transportation Problem

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24—Commuters in this city and its suburbs received an inkling of the wartime transportation picture this week and were able to figure out for themselves how the new restrictions will affect their travelling habits when the transportation committee of the Providence Defense Council released an outline of the program expected to go into effect by the middle of June.

The program has two major parts. The first part will be a drive to encourage motorists to double up with neighbors wherever possible to reduce the number of passenger vehicles on the road.

The second part will require the co-operation of the city's business houses in working out a staggered system of opening and closing hours. Many of the stores and offices which now open for business at 9 o'clock will be asked to open at 8:30 or 8:45 instead. A similar program of staggered hours has been in operation in Washington, D. C., for several years.

Behind the program is the warning from Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Federal Office of Defense Transportation, that no additional bus line equipment will be allocated to Providence until the city has taken adequate steps to solve its own transportation problems.

At first the program will be tried out on a voluntary basis, but if this does not prove satisfactory, the committee proposes to recommend to the Defense Council a mandatory system of regulations.

The preliminary report issued this week was drawn up after a three-month study of the problem in Providence. More detailed information now is being obtained with questionnaires and will be incorporated on a master chart showing just how the staggered system of hours will operate.

An analysis of bus and trolley car transportation in the past few months suggests that the staggered system will soon be necessary to avoid unprecedented traffic jams in the late afternoon rush. Only a few weeks ago the peak load for busses and trolley cars in this period was 49,000 passengers. This has mounted now to an average daily peak load in that period of 54,000. The committee estimates this peak load will jump to 83,000 by the end of the year if one-fourth of the present automobile riders switch over to busses or trolley cars. The estimate is based on present employment and does not consider the increases anticipated as local war industries here expand.

The staggered system of hours for business houses also would be applied to schools and colleges in Providence, Pawtucket, East Providence and Cranston, under the committee's program. At present, the committee pointed out, most of the schools open at the height of the morning rush. The proposal is to have the schools open no earlier than 9:30 and close no later than 3:30 in the afternoon.

Salvage Program

The Salvage for Victory program was launched in this State this week with police and fire stations functioning as junk depots for the collection of old rubber, iron or other materials.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Lewis-Murray Rift Widens Each Sparring for Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The inevitable break between John L. Lewis and Philip Murray is being approached with all the punctilio and etiquette of two nations preparing for war. As the rift widens between C. I. O. and United Mine Workers each side is sparring for position, laying the groundwork for later charges that the fault was on its opponent, and making no effort at reconciling differences. Most labor leaders accept the ultimate open break as inevitable and only the unconsulted rank-and-file still cherish illusions of peace, much as the helpless populace of nations whose leaders are bent on battle hope that some last-minute miracle will save them.

Latest development is a formal demand by the U. M. W. for repayment of a $1,665,000 "loan" from the parent C. I. O.

The C. I. O. has refused the request, and has dunned the miners' union in turn for an estimated $90,000 in unpaid back dues.

The C. I. O. leaders, led by Mr. Murray (who is a vice-president of Mr. Lewis in the miners' union), declare that they did not believe the U. M. W. had expected that its advance of money to the C. I. O. was to be repaid in kind.

Groundwork Laid

The U. M. W. leaders, led by Mr. Lewis (who in turn is a subordinate of Mr. Murray in the C. I. O.), say they will not pay dues until their big debt is taken care of.

If the mine workers don't pay up their dues they cannot be represented at the C. I. O. convention next year. The constitution says affiliates must not be more than two months in arrears. Thus the groundwork for the open rupture has been laid with due formality.

That the break was coming was evident a year ago. From the outset the initiative has come from Mr. Lewis, who first put his subordinate Mr. Murray into the C. I. O. presidency which he agreed to relinquish if his 1940 forecast of a Roosevelt presidential defeat were not borne out, and then broke with Mr. Murray when it became obvious that the latter intended to be C. I. O. leader in fact and not in name. This has been one of the most important "election bets" in history.

Personality

Labor leaders shrug their shoulders over the possibility of peace because they almost universally ascribe the rift to motives of personality. The effect of the break may be far-reaching. Mr. Lewis, for all his faults, is one of the most dynamic men ever developed by American labor. With his headstrong energy that amounts almost to ferocity out of the C. I. O., it may ultimately reach a calm middle-age, like the A. F. of L., with the rise of vested labor interests, fatter treasuries, and professional leaders, intent on keeping their jobs. It will put aside youth's fiery ardor to organize. Evidence of such tendencies were visible at last fall's convention at Detroit even though Mr. Murray is a strong and militant organizer in his own right.

Once the professional labor leader or agitator has staked out his union, signed contracts with employers and put the whole organization on a remunerative, dues-paying basis, he is apt to grow more conservative, like men in other walks of life. He resents the drive of headstrong spirits to carry the fight further. The leaders at the top are often busy in maintaining their own position and in resisting challenges from the ranks. Generally they are able to do so. The annual convention which sets the tone for the collective bargaining movement as a whole, becomes a collection of administrators rather than of organizers. This is the more true at the moment because of the communist fringe of firebrands, which has acted as a militant element in the C. I. O. is absorbed in winning the war. This group has broken decisively with Mr. Lewis which it still regards as an isolationist if not a defeatist.

Mixed Motives

Mr. Lewis is left as a sort of third-labor movement, who is apt to remain in control of the United Mine Workers. He is animated by a restless personal ambition, and by many mixed motives. He is a man who has repeatedly shown that he does not get on well with superiors, whether these are leaders in his own miners' unions, as he fought his way up, or in the A. F. of L., in the C. I. O., or even the President of the United States himself. Mr. Lewis has ultimately broken with all of them.

If Mr. Lewis is left as head of the United Mine Workers after quitting the C. I. O. he will have one of the richest treasuries of any union in the world, in a closed-shop basis industry, whose every worker pays dues before he opens his pay envelope. Mr. Lewis has never shown any sign of stopping organizing efforts in the past, and there is every reason to expect that he will use this powerful economic weapon to branch out into new fields in the future, with the possibility of many clashes and rivalries with the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups, and extension into such unexpected fields as the dairy industry and the farmers.

Ten P. C. Increase Is Granted To Ladies Garment Workers

By the Associated Press

Forty thousand Ladies' Garment Workers were granted an approximate 10 per cent pay increase in a decision announced by New York City's former Mayor, James J. Walker, impartial chairman for the industry.

The workers were represented by the Joint Cloak Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. An increase of 15 per cent had been asked.

Mr. Walker said that considerations weighed by him in arriving at the compromise settlement yesterday were increased costs of living on the one side, and the necessity of keeping employers from being "driven to the wall," on the other.

Israel Feinberg, General Manager of the Union, said that the increase was in reality an adjustment on piece-work wages. He said that a worker could earn up to and including $5 a week more under the ruling. Approximately $60 a week is the prevailing wage in this piece-work and seasonal industry, he said.

Other labor and strike developments:

Mobile, Ala.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations held collective bargaining agency rights at the Alabama Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Company following one of the largest single labor elections in the South.

Charles Logan, Regional NLRB Director, who supervised the voting, said 3,000 workers voted for the C. I. O., 1,254 for the American Federation of Labor and 117 for no affiliation.

The balloting was between the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) and the Mobile Metal Trades Department (A. F. of L.).

Washington — The War Labor Board resolved a union security dispute between Remington Rand, Inc., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers with a directive order providing for the voluntary check off of union dues. The union had asked for the union shop.

Under the order the Company will deduct and turn over to the Union not more than $1 per month from the wages of each Union member who authorizes the check off in writing.

The dispute involved 1,650 employees in plants at Bridgeport, Conn.; New York City and Tonawanda, N. Y. The Board said a three-man panel is assembling further data before making recommendations on wage rates at the two Tonawanda plants.

Muskegon, Mich.—Factory hands in this war-busy city rode to work with motoring neighbors for a second day as bus drivers' strike continued, with no apparent serious affect on production.

Conciliators failed to obtain an agreement to end a drivers' strike in the People's Transport Corporation, only public transportation system here, but further conferences were scheduled. Schools, stores, and other establishments continued operations. The Teamsters (A. F. of L.) Union is disputing with the Company over recognition.

Cincinnati — Representatives of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Locals here ratified an agreement whereby Thomas J. "Brocky" Farrell will step out after 30 years as Trustee of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Joint Council.

Six members in a State court suit last week demanded his removal and an accounting of union local affairs, but their counsel told Judge Stanley Struble that they would drop the action on ratification of the settlement.

Plaintiffs in the suit contended unions had been denied election rights. Named with Mr. Farrell were 13 associates.

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They Learn Flying From the Ground Up

Official U. S. Army Corps

Fledgling Pilots Get Last-Minute Orders

Left to right: Aviation Cadet Benjamin R. Hicks, Durant, Okla.; Lieut. Maurice Rosener; Aviation Cadet Patrick M. Armstrong, Luling, Texas. Lieutenant Rosener is giving the cadets instructions before their take-off on their first cross-country flight. With the aerial map spread out before them, Lieutenant Rosener points out markings on their course. Usually, pilots on their first trip, aided by these maps, hit their goal "on the nose."

2,000 Civilian Pilots Are Asked By Army to Act as Instructors

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Army Air Forces called today for 2,000 civilian pilots to serve as flight instructors in expanding Army flying schools within the next 60 days.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration was asked to supply the need, and the War Department said it was expected many of the instructors would come from CAA, the civilian pilot training program.

To provide for replacements, CAA was gvien a special $2,000,000 fund to train fliers in aviation instruction technique. Candidates for this instruction, it was said, were expected to be found among more than 83,000 holders of private pilot licenses who for financial or other reasons have been unable to acquire sufficient flying time to qualify as instructors.

Candidates for instructor training must be citizens between 21 and 42 who are able to meet physical standards for commercial pilot certificate and have logged at least 140 solo hours.

Applicants will not be paid during the training but if found qualified on its completion will be paid from $200 to more than $300 a month as instructors. Some later may be commissioned in the air forces with the rating of service pilot.

U. S. Consent Decree Attacked As Not Involving 'Know How'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Members of the Senate Patents Committee criticized antitrust Administrator Thurman Arnold today on grounds that consent decrees signed by the Justice Department in cases involving patents essential to the war are too mild, and fail to provide the vital "know how" for making defense materials.

Consent decrees were also attacked by Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, and Robert M. LaFollette (Ind) of Wisconsin for not covering foreign commitments. It was charged that international monopolistic cartels, based on patent pools, might be revived again after the war.

Mr. Arnold defended consent decrees so far signed with the Aluminum Company of America on magnesium, the Standard Oil (of N. J.) on synthetic rubber and General Electric on tungsten carbide or "carboloy," but agreed that they left something lacking. Referring to the fact that the War Department has intervened to postpone an antitrust patent case with General Electric on electric bulbs, he said such postponement set a precedent that every other corporation faced with a similar suit would seek to duplicate.

Chairman Bone urged that Mr. Arnold come to the Committee with a "good clean case" of a corporation which had surrendered patents for war use but had withheld the "know-how" or technical skill, necessary to make such patents work.

Chairman Bone promised to "exploit" such a case and to take it to the country. In indignant phrases he contrasted the alleged reluctance of corporations to make war patents available, with the youths taken by the draft to fight in the Army.

Mr. La Follette charged that the "know-how" was not disclosed at all in the magnesium consent decree, and only partly in the synthetic rubber case with Standard.

Mr. Arnold replied that so long as the investigations of the Justice Department continue, coupled with Senatorial publicity, no such clean-cut case would be available because the double-barreled exposure made it "too hazardous" for a corporation to hold back war information.

He Got Last One Of Banned Radios

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 24—The radio manufacturing industry here, whose civilian production he ordered banned by official order, gave Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, the last home receiver it made before converting entirely to war production.

Last Tuesday morning, almost 38 hours ahead of the conversion deadline of April 22 set by Mr. Nelson, the last home radio set manufactured by the Stromberg-Carlson Company, with phonograph and frequency modulation reception, came off the assembly line and was shipped to Mr. Nelson for his own use or whatever outside use of it he may see fit. Even as the set moved off the assembly line, workmen began to reassemble benches for war production output.

Sofia Lacks Milk, Meat and Potatoes

BERN, Switzerland, April 24 (AP)—Sofia is virtually without milk, meat and potatoes largely as a result of poor organization of supply facilities, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency reported from the Bulgarian capital.

The Agency said the City's Food Commissioner had released 300 tons of rice in an effort to offset the potato shortage and that milk henceforth would be delivered only to children and to the sick.

M. & M. Official In Coast Guard Post

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Robert Taylor Merrill, Vice-President and General Manager of the Merchants & Miners transportation company of Baltimore, was sworn in as a captain in the Coast Guard Reserve yesterday and given charge of the Coast Guard's section of Merchant Marine personnel.

Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, said that Captain Merrill would exercise control of all personal matters of the Merchant Marine with which the Coast Guard is charged, including functions recently transferred from the Department of Commerce and the Maritime Commission.

A native of Mine la Motte, Mo., Captain Merrill is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and during the World War he was supervisor of the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

Protecting Liberty Bell

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Precautions have been taken to protect the historic Liberty Bell in the event of a bombing raid on Philadelphia. The historic bell at Independence Hall has been mounted on a four-wheel cart. At the first sign of danger, guards will haul the bell into a secret bomb-proof shelter.

Roosevelt Sticks to Shangri La In Evading Question on Tokyo Raid

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Bantering with the press over Japanese reports of an American air raid on key Japanese cities last Saturday and word from Moscow that one of the participating planes had been interned in Russia, President Roosevelt continued today to withhold any confirmation from this government.

But he did say he had received an official communication from Moscow regarding the internment of a plane.

"The Russian announcement tends to confirm the Tokyo reports," a reporter remarked.

Smilingly, President Roosevelt retorted that that did not require any answer because it was not put in the form of a question.

To a question whether the plane that landed in Siberia would become a lend-lease craft, the President replied only that he had read that it would be officially interned. He said he assumed when a ship was interned it was immobilized and he merely laughed when asked whether it would be interned on the Kalinin front, which faces the Germans.

Probably not, was his reply to a query whether the names of the American crew would be released here.

At his press conference Tuesday, the President said he had informed a sweet young thing who was a dinner guest at the White House—and she had believed it—that American planes based on Shangri La had bombed Japan. Shangri La is a mythical Tibetan retreat.

Asked today whether he had any news from Shangri La, Mr. Roosevelt said he had none at all. But evidently one of those planes that came out of Shangri La didn't get back and went to Russia instead, he asserted.

All Means of Distribution Are Denied Seditious Papers

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The Department of Justice announced today that all means of distribution will be denied to publications found guilty of sedition and which, for that reason, are banned from the mails.

The position of the Department is that anyone who takes part in "transporting or distributing by any means whatsoever" any magazine or news-sheet declared non-mailable under the Espionage Act is subject to 10 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

This provision of the law is being applied immediately to Social Justice, founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and now banned by the Government. This magazine is not only being kept from the mails but is also being prevented from using other methods of circulation.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, emphasized that the Espionage Act applies "to editors, express companies, truckers and all others concerned in publishing or distributing a seditious publication."

This excludes even street sales of the banned copies of Social Justice.

Still Probing Social Justice

Meanwhile, the special Federal Grand Jury investigating Axis agents and propaganda in the United States, is taking up the ownership and editorship of Social Justice itself. It is questioning E. Perrin Schwartz, its titular editor, and is analyzing two bulky cases of documents which he has produced for examination.

At Royal Oak, Mich., last week the Rev. Mr. Coughlin volunteered the information that he was responsible for the policies of the magazine, although he has placed legal title in other hands.

Besides checking on the financial support and control of Social Justice, the Jury again took testimony from David Baxter, leader in the secret, armed revolutionist Social Republic Society, which plans to seize control of an American revolt. Mr. Baxter and others of the "Soci" hidden leadership say that their chance will come soon, although they claim they themselves do not advocate violence.

It also developed that no lesser figures than Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairmen of the Military Affairs Committee, have allowed their names to be used as indorsing the new monthly magazine. The Cross and the Flag, published by Gerald L. K. Smith, a former Huey Long henchman who recently volunteered his support to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin after he had been declared guilty of sedition by the Justice Department.

Senators Admit Commendation

Both senators declared in separate interviews that they had written letters to Mr. Smith commending him for his views as set out in the magazine.

"Mr. Smith wrote me," Senator Nye said, "that a Michigan or Ohio mother was concerned about the death of her son with the British Military service, and in acknowledging the letter I added these lines: 'I have received issue No. 1 of the new magazine. It is excellently done.'

"I haven't any apologies to offer at all for having written these lines except that they have been used for a promotional cause, seemingly. But I don't figure it is of sufficient importance to even ask that there can be a ceasing of the quoting of the lines."

Senaior Reynolds said he had not indorsed Mr. Smith himself, but rather the principles he stood for.

"After looking over Mr. Smith's first issue," he said, "the things that impressed me favorably were these: tnat he is against Communism, Naziism, and Fascism; that he is against union now with Britain because we first have to win the war; and that he is 100 per cent for complete victory.

"I have no apologies to offer for indorsing the program of any individual or group standing for the things I have stood for many years. I would do the same thing if it were John Jones or Henry Brown."

Neither Senator Nye nor Senator Reynolds made mention of the slurs which the Cross and the Flag seeks to cast on Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, nor its agitation to force America to call its fleet home and let the Axis have its way. Neither apparently thought it was significant that Mr. Smith was a collaborator of William Dudley Pelley, former editor of The Galilean, now banned for sedition.

Haile Selassie Pays Tribute to Reporter

By the Associated Press

New York, April 24

Word of the recent passing of James A. Mills, who became known throughout the world in his quarter-of-a-century as an Associated Press correspondent, has penetrated into deepest Ethiopia, bringing the following message from that country's Emperor:

"His Majesty the Emperor has learned with regret of the death of Jim Mills, whom he knew and whose talents he appreciated during the Italo-Ethiopian war. Jim Mills was a man of great heart and a journalist whose perfect judgment was supported by almost prophetic foresight.

(Signed) Haile Selassie, Emperor."

Sideglances in Washington: MacArthur's Eyes Fool 'Em

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hero's Eyes:

With newspapers and calendar makers clamoring for a color picture of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Army is still trying to come to a decision as to the color of his eyes.

No natural color photograph of the nation's No. 1 hero is available, so the tinters need some advice in mixing up their paint-pot colors.

Col. Thomas J. Davis, General MacArthur's aide for years, says the General's eyes are blue-gray.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, the General's Sister-in-Law, insists they are dark brown—or were the last time she saw him in 1939.

A War Department employee, formerly General MacArthur's Secretary, says his eyes are dark blue.

Which is just the color a hero's eyes should be!

Laval in Washington:

Chief Usher Irwin Hood ("Ike") Hoover who saw celebrities come and go at the White House for 42 years, wrote this of Pierre Laval when he visited President Hoover in 1931.

"Laval gave the impression of one scheming, looking for something he was afraid he would not find. He was rather hesitant as to when and how he should proceed, never, however, appearing to be open or anxious in discussion. He was like a prize-fighter sparring for an opening."

Murphy's bit:

An army private dropped into the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club last Sunday afternoon and told his buddies, "You'd never guess where I've been."

Seems he was on his way to dinner when a limousine stopped and the man in the back invited him down to the Washington Hotel to dinner. The man was Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy.

Rugged individualist:

Yes, Miss Eloise Rand Butler, of Hudson, N. Y., knew the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress had been moved to Chicago this year, but she came to Washington anyway.

"I've been coming here for 29 years and I've as good a right here as anybody. I'll stay just as long as I want to," she explained.

From here, Miss Butler will go to Philadelphia to attend sessions of the Daughters of 1812 and the Daughters of American Colonists, also elbowed out of Washington by wartime congestion.

Workday Workshop:

War Department workers on duty Sundays have their own church services at lunchtime, conducted by an Army chaplain.

Last Sunday there were nine Sunday School teachers, eight choir singers and a Sunday School superintendent taking advantage of the lunch-hour worship.

Learn these:

Alphabet soup is boiling again in Washington. Here is the key to leading agencies: BEW—Board of Economic Warfare. COI—Coordinator of Information. DSC—Defense Supplies Corporation. LLA—Lend-Lease Administration. NHA—National Housing Agency. NWLB—National War Labor Board. OADR—Office of Agricultural Defense Relations. ODHWS—Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. OCD—Office of Civilian Defense. ODT—Office of Defense Transportation. OEM—Office of Emergency Management. OFF—Office of Facts and Figures. OPA—Office of Price Administration. WPB—War Production Board.

Women Are Urged to Keep Eye On Prices to Prevent Gouging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—With the Nation's housewives destined to become "price policemen" within the next few weeks, the Congress of Industrial Organizations today urged its women to begin immediately keeping record of money they spend, in anticipation of retail price fixing, scheduled to come next week.

"The order" the C. I. O. Women's Auxiliaries said in a call to all its members, "will probably provide that no store may charge more for any item than it charged on a certain date.

"This will mean that you won't know if you are being charged the legal price unless you know that the price was in your store on the freezing date."

Housewives were advised to buy a little notebook and put in it from day to day the prices of all the food and goods they buy. "If you have any bills showing prices in the past few months, save them for your record, too, in case the freezing date is some time back," they were told. "This record will be your safeguard against overcharging later on."

The Auxiliary Congress has offered the co-operation of its members in enforcing price ceilings through a system of having women check prices charged as is done in Canada.

After a trip to Canada last fall, Leon Henderson, O. P. A. Price Administrator, said: "A nation's price-sensitive housewives makes as good a staff of investigators as a price boss could ask for."

Under the Canadian system, soon to be put in effect in this country, women are not asked to be detectives spying on their storekeepers. Complaints of price violations are brought first to the attention of the shopkeeper. If he continues to violate the ceiling, the housewife reports him to the Government.

Finland Names Gripenberg For Post at Vatican

BERN, Switzerland, April 24 — Finland, which has fewer than 2,000 Roman Catholics in its population, has named G. A. Gripenberg, former representative in London, as a minister to the Vatican, the Rome correspondent of the Lugano Corriere Del Ticino reported.

While there has not been an official announcement, the newspaper said that the choice of Mr. Gripenberg showed the "great importance" which Finland attaches to representation at the Vatican where the United States, Japan and other warring powers are represented.

Vatican circles were quoted as expressing belief that other countries would follow the example of Japan, China, and Finland. Among those mentioned was Switzerland, which is not represented.

During the World War the Vatican established a nuncio in Bern although Switzerland did not reciprocate by naming a minister to the Holy See.

The newspaper said the Vatican had no intention of establishing new nuncios in Japan, China, or Finland during the war, but said that the Holy See might respond to Finland's action by creating a diocese in that country. There is now an apostolic vicar in Helsingfors.

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Places Designated for the Registration Next Week of Men 45 to 65 Years

Most Quarters Will Be Open April 26, 27

Here is a list of registration places designated by local draft boards in Massachusetts for the Fourth Selective Service Registration. Men from 45 to 64, inclusive, should register either Sunday or Monday in their own local board areas. Most places will be open both days. Those not open on Sunday are indicated:

Amesbury—2

Amesbury—Town Hall Annex, School Street. Georgetown—Masonic Ante Room, Union Block, 18 East Main Street. Groveland—Town Offices, School Street. Merrimac—Selectmen's Room, Town Hall. Salisbury—Town Hall. W. Newbury—Central School Building, Main Street.

Andover—3

Andover—Town Hall, Main Street. N. Andover—Court Room, Town Office Building; Union School House, Beverly Street; Town Hall, Osgood and Main Streets. Boxford—Lincoln Hall, West Boxford, Monday only; Town Hall, East Boxford.

Arlington—4

Southerly portion, Main Auditorium, Town Hall; Hardy School, Lake Street.

Arlington—5

Arlington Town Hall; Lock School, Massachusetts and Park Avenues; Cutter School, Monday only; Pierce School, Monday only.

Attleboro—7

Attleboro—Second Floor, District Court House. Rehoboth—Anawan School. Seekonk—Town Hall.

Barnstable—8

Hyannis—Masonic Building; Local Board Office, Sunday only. Brewster—Town Office, Monday only. Chatham—Town Office, Monday only. Dennis—Town Office, South Dennis, Monday only. Eastham, Town Office, Monday only. Harwich—District Courtroom, Monday only. Orleans, Town Office, Monday only. Provincetown, Town Office, Monday only. Truro—Town Office, Monday only. Wellfleet—Boy Scout Hall, Monday only. Yarmouth—Town Office, South Yarmouth, Monday only. Hyannis—Masonic Hall, Monday only.

Belmont—9

Town Hall Auditorium, Belmont Center; Daniel Butler School Auditorium, Sycamore Street; Junior High School Cafeteria, Washington Street.

Beverly—10

Ryal Side School, 137 Bridge St.; McKay School, McKay St.; Edwards School, Edwards St.; Washington School, 415 Rantoul St.; Hardie School, 23 Essex St.; Prospect School, Pickett St.; High School, Colon St.; Brown School, 30 Conant St.; Beverly Farms School, Haskell St.; Centerville School, 437 Essex St.

Billerica—11

Billerica—Local Board Headquarters, Town Hall. N. Billerica—Talbot School. Pinehurst—Ditson School. Burlington—Town Hall. Carlisle—Selectmen's Office, Library Building. North Reading—Town Officer's Rooms and Flint Memorial Hall. Tewksbury—Town Hall. Wilmington—Town Hall.

Boston—12

Ward 1 Prec. 1-13 & 20, 21—Emerson School, Prescott St.; Jos. H. Barnes School, Marion St.; Samuel Adams School, Webster St.; Donald McKay School, Cottage St.

Boston—13

Ward 1 Prec. 14-19 & 22—Paul Jones School, Horace St.; Blackington School, Blackington St.; Local Board Hdqts., 971 Bennington St.

Boston—14

Ward 2—Harvard School, Devens St.; Bunker Hill School, Baldwin St.; Clarence R. Edwards School, Walker St.; Prescott School, Polk St.; Local Board Hdqrs., 55 Bunker Hill St.

Boston—15

Ward 3—Prec. 1-6 & 12-17—Michelangelo School, Charter and Michelangelo Sts.; Paul Revere School, Prince St.; Eliot School, Charter St.; Wm. Blackstone School, Blossom St. Faneuil Hall Monday only.

Boston—16

Ward 3, Prc. 7-11 & 18, 19—John J. Williams School, Groton St.; Franklin School, Cor. Waltham & Hanson Streets.; Brandeis Vocational School, 25 Warrenton Street; Quincy School, Tyler St.; Local Board No. 10, Police Hdqrs., Berkeley St.

Boston—17

Ward 4—English High School, Warren Ave.; Horticultural Hall, Mass. & Huntington Ave.; Boston Public Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur.

Boston—18

Ward 5—Sharp School, Cor. Pinkney & Anderson Sts.; Prince School, Newbury, Corner Exeter St.; Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Cor. Fayette St.; Martin Milmore School, Peterborough St.; Warren Chambers Annex, Room 214, 399 Boylston St.

Boston—19

Ward 6—Assembly Hall, Municipal Bldg., 535 E. Broadway.

Boston—20

Ward 7—South Boston High School, Thomas Park; John A. Andrew School, Dorchester St.; Wm. E. Russell School, Edw. Everett Sq.; Oliver Hazard Perry School, E. 7th St. between N and O. Patrick F. Gavin School, Dorchester St.

Boston—21

Ward 8—Joshua Bates School, Harrison Ave.; George T. Angell School, Hunneman St.; Dearborn School, Chadwick St.; Hugh O'Brien School, Dudley St.

Boston—22

Ward 9—Everett School, Northampton St.; Sherwin School, Sterling St.; James P. Timilty School, Eliot Square.

Boston—23

Ward 10—Lowell School, Center Street and Mozart Street; Bulfinch School, Fisher Avenue; Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street; Farragut School, Fenwood Road.

Boston—24

Ward 11—Abbie May School, Thornton Street; Henry L. Higginson School, Walnut Avenue near Harrishof Street; Theodore Roosevelt School, School and Dixwell Streets; West Roxbury Court House, Jamaica Plain; Ellis Mendell School, near Amory Street, Jamaica Plain; Margaret Fuller School, Glen Road, near Washington Street, Jamaica Plain.

Boston—25

Ward 12, Precincts 1-9—Practical Arts High School, Winthrop and Greenville Streets; Boston Clerical School, Warren and Montrose Streets; Sara J. Baker School, Perrin Street; Lewis School, Walnut and Humboldt Avenues; W. L. P. Boardman School, Munroe Street.

Boston 26

Ward 12, Precincts 10-19—Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend Street; Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets; Local Board Headquarters, 122 Elm Hill Avenue.

Boston—27

Ward 13—John L. Motley School, Savin Hill Avenue; John Winthrop School, Brookford Street; Nathaniel Hawthorne School, Howard Avenue; Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street; Richard C. Humphreys School, Sumner Street; Benedict Fenwick School, Magnolia Street.

Boston—28

Ward 14, Precincts 1-10 and 21—Jeremiah E. Burke School, Washington Street; Christopher Gibson School, Morse Street; Greenwood School, Glenway Street; Quincy Dickerman School, Magnolia Street.

Boston—29

Ward 14, Precincts 11-20—Robert Treat Paine School, Blue Hill Avenue; Charles Logue School, Hazelton Street; Roger Wolcott School, Norfolk and Morton Streets.

Boston—30

Ward 15—Grover Cleveland School, Charles St.; John Marshall School, Westville near Bowdoin St., Mather School, East St.; Quincy St. School, Quincy St. near Stanley St.

Boston—31

Ward 16—Thomas J. Kenney School, Oakton Ave. near Adams St., Minot School, Neponset Ave., Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont St., Eldridge B. Smith School, Centre Ave., Mary Hemenway School, Adams St.

Boston—32

Ward 17—Woodrow Wilson School, Owencroft Rd., Robert Swan School, Thetford Ave., Florence Nightingale School, Park St., Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square.

Boston—33

Ward 18 Prec. 1-10 & 21—John D. Philbrick School, Philbrick St., James J. Chittick School, Roslindale Rd., Edmund P. Tileston School, 108 Babson St., Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan Ave., George H. Conley School, Poplar & Dale St.

Boston—34

Ward 18 prec. 11-20—William Barton Rogers School, Everett St., Hemingway School, Wolcott St., Readville.

Boston—35

Ward 19—Mary E. Curley School, Centre & Pershing Road, Bowditch School, Green & Cheshire Sts., Jamaica Plain High School, 70 Elm St., Francis Parkman School, Walk Hill and Washusett Streets, Roslindale High School, Poplar & Florence Sts., Steven M. Weld School, Seymour St.

Boston—36

Ward 20—Longfellow School, South & Hewlitt Sts., Sophia Ripley School, Temple and LaSalle Streets, Beethoven School, 5100 Washington St., Patrick J. Lyndon School, Russett Rd. & Weld Street, Mozart School, Beech St., cor. Orange, Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon St., cor. Chapin. Theodore Parker School, Church & South Sts.

Boston—37

Ward 21—Wm. H. McKinley School, St. Mary's & Mountfort Sts., Washington Allston School, Cambridge St., Alexander Hamilton School, Chestnut Hill Ave. cor. Strathmore Rd., Andrew Jackson School, Armington St., and Webster Place, Harriet A. Baldwin School, Washington St. and Corey Road., Commonwealth Armory.

Boston 38

Ward 22—Bennett School, Dighton St.; Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Sts.; James M. Storrow School, Waverly St.; Thomas A. Edison School, Glenmont Rd.; James A. Garfield School, Faneuil St.; Oak Square School, Nonantum St.

Braintree 39

Avon—New Town House.
Braintree—Noah Torrey School, 74 Pond St.; Braintree Town Hall; Hollis School, 482 Washington St.; Penniman School, Cleveland Ave.; Jonas Perkins School, 218 Commercial St.; Thomas Watson School, 197 Quincy Ave.
Holbrook—Town Hall.
Stoughton—Stoughton Town Hall.

Brockton 40

Brockton High School, Warren Ave.; Whitman School, Gifford St.

Brockton 41

Huntington School, Summer St.; Sprague School, Warren Ave. and Market St.

Brockton 42

Winthrop School, North Main St.; Franklin School—Sunday only.

Brookline 43

Devotion School, 345 Harvard St.

Brookline 44

Town Hall, Washington St.

Cambridge 45

Old Third District Court Bldg., Cor. Third and Spring Sts.; Roberts School, Harvard St.; Wellington School, Columbia and Lincoln Sts.

Cambridge 46

Webster School, Upton St., near Magazine St.; Polling Headquarters, (Basement) City Hall; Longfellow School, Cor. Broadway and Fayette St.

Cambridge 47

Memorial Hall, Cambridge and Kirkland Sts.

Cambridge 48

Russell School, Grozier Rd.; Engine House, Mass. Ave. at Blake St.; Engine House, Taylor Sq., Garden and Sherman Sts.; Sleeper School, Dudley and Cedar Sts.

Chelsea 49

Knights of Columbus Bldg., 220 Broadway (Central Hall) (Council Headquarters).

Chelsea—50

City Hall, Voting Booth; Prattville School, Washington Ave.; Mary Burke School, Spencer Ave.; Carter School, Forsyth Street.

Concord—54

Acton—Town Hall; Fire House (South Acton); Women's Club House (West Acton).
Bedford—Fire Station.
Concord—Cafeteria of Concord High School; Auditorium of Harvey Wheeler School, West Concord.
Lincoln—Town Hall.
Maynard—High School Auditorium.
Sudbury—Town Hall.
Wayland—Town Hall.
Cochituate—Legion Hall.

Dedham—56

Canton—Memorial Hall
Dedham—Memorial Hall, Dedham Square; Oakdale Grammar School; Riverdale School; Avery School; Capen School; Dedham High School.
Islington—Wentworth Hall, Washington St.
Westwood—Upper Town Hall, High St.

Everett 58 and 59

State Armory, Chelsea St. Senior High School, Broadway. Lafayette School, Shute Street. Lewis School, Floyd Street. Hamilton School, Nichols Street.

Fall River 61

Henry Lord School, 615 Tucker Street. William S. Greene School, George B. Stone School, Susan H. Wixon School.

Fall River 62

McDonough School, 260 Fountain Street. Fowler School, 286 Sprague Street, Slade School, Susan H. Wixon School.

Fall River 63

Girls' Continuation School, Corner Morgan & Ridge Streets, Davis School, Quequechan Street.
Westport—Westport High School, Central Village, North Westport, Greenwood Park Public School, Greenwood Park.

Fall River 64

Technical High School, Coughlin School, Eastern Ave. School, Aldrich School.

Fall River—65

St. Michael's Club, Royal Theatre Building, 277 Brightman St.; St. Roch's Recreation Hall, Church Bldg., 889 Pine St.; District Court House, 45 Rock St.; Highland School, Corner Robeson and Stanley Sts.; Wiley School, 2,585 North Main Street.

Falmouth—66

Bourne—Town Hall.
Sandwich—Town Hall.
Mashpee—Town Hall.
Falmouth—Local Board Hdqrs., 150 Main St.; East Falmouth School; Camp Edwards Hdqrs., Finance Bldg.
North Falmouth—North Falmouth Fire Station.
Teaticket—Teaticket School.
Woods Hole—Woods Hole Community Hall.

Fitchburg 67-68

City Hall.

Framingham—69

Memorial School, Assembly Hall; Nevin's Town Hall, Memorial Bldg.; Columbus Hall, Coburnville; Town Hall, Framingham Center.
Ashland—Town Hall.
Hopkinton—Town Hall.
Saxonville—Atheneum Hall.

Gloucester—71

Gloucester—Independence Hall, 173 E. Main St.; Hildreth School, Eastern Ave.; D. E. S. Club, 133 Prospect St.; Police Station, Duncan St.; Collins School, Prospect St.; Legion Hall, Washington St.; Riggs School, 5 Reynard St.; Knights Pythias Hall, 1078 Washington St.; Blynman School, Magnolia Ave.; Geo. Proctor Men's Club, 440 Essex Ave.; Parsons School, 211 Western Ave.
Rockport—Town Hall, Broadway; Engine House, Pigeon Cove.
Essex—Town Hall, Martin St.
Manchester—Town Hall, Central St.

Groton—74

Ashby—Town Hall.
Ayer—Town Hall.
Chelmsford—Town Hall; Town Hall, North Chelmsford; School House, East Chelmsford; Community House, Westlands.
Dunstable—Town Hall.
Groton—Town Hall; Town Hall, West Groton.
Littleton—Town Hall.
Pepperell—High School.
Shirley—Town Hall.
Townsend—Town Hall.

Tyngsboro—Town Hall.
Westford—Westford Academy; Forge Village, Cameron School; Graniteville, Sargent School; Nabnassett, Nabnassett School.

Haverhill—75, Also 76

Greenleaf Shcool, Sunday only; Tilton School, Grove Street; Haverhill High School; Knipe School, Oxford Avenue; Moody School, Beach Street; Wingate School, Broadway.

Holyoke 77

Ward 1—West Street School. Ward 3—Morgan School, South Bridge St. Ward 4—William Whiting School, Chestnut St. Ward 5—H. B. Lawrence School, Chestnut St.

Holyoke 78

Ward 3—Springdale School, Papineau St. Metcalf School, Northampton St. Ward 6—South Chestnut St. School, Chestnut St. Ward 7—Highland School, Lincoln St.

Lawrence 79

Storrow School, Corner Pleasant and Woodland Sts.; Leonard School, 60 Allen St.; Rollins School, Corner Howard and Platt Sts.; Prospect Street School, Prospect and East Haverhill Sts.; Oliver School, 183 Haverhill St.; Leahy School, 100 Erving Ave., Corner Bruce St.; Hood School, 65 Park St., Lawrence.

Lawrence 80

High School, 233 Haverhill St.; Bruce School, 280 Ames St.; Essex Street School, 320 Essex St.; Lowell Street School, 61½ Warren St.; Washington Street School, 37 Manchester St.; Tarbox School, 59 Alder St.; Lawlor School, 41 Lexington St.

Lawrence 81

Ward 4—Arlington School, 39 Tenney St.; Donovan School, 58 Cross St.; American Legion Hall, 91 Franklin St. Ward 6—John Breen School, 114 Osgood St.; Packard School, 118 Parker St.; Daniel Saunders School, 243 South Broadway; Emily G. Wetherbee School, Newton St.

Leominster—83

Lancaster—Town Hall. Leominster—City Hall. Lunenburg—Lunenburg High School. Sterling—Town Hall.

Lowell—84

Memorial Auditorium; Oaklands School, Wentworth Avenue, Monday only; Greenhalge School, Ennell Street, Monday only; St. Michael's School, Sixth Street, Monday only; Lowell Polish Club, Coburn Street, Monday only.

Lowell 85

Lowell Memorial Auditorium; Lowell Lodge of Elks Home, Warren Street, Monday only; Lowell Council, Knights of Columbus, Dutton Street, Monday only; Butler School, Gorham Street, Monday only; WPA Recreational Center, Central Street, Monday only.

Lowell—86

Lowell Memorial Auditorium; Morey School, Pine Street, Monday only; Hugh J. Molloy School, Smith Street, Monday only; Butler School, Gorham Street, Monday only; Lincoln School, Chelmsford Street, Monday only; Riverside School, Woburn Street, Monday only.

Lowell—87

Lowell Memorial Auditorium, Sunday only; Lowell Textile Institute, Moody Street, Monday only; St. Joseph's Hall, 762 Merrimack St, Monday only; Lafayette Club, 465 Fletcher St., Monday only; Middlesex Village School, 1736 Middlesex St., Monday only; Pawtucket School, Mammoth Road, Monday only; Cross St. School, 170 Cross St., Monday only; Pine St. School, Monday only; Hebrew Community Center, Monday only.

Lynn—88

Classical Annex (School), Franklin St., Lynn; Classical Annex, Lynn; Pickering School, Conomo Ave.
Lynnfield—Town Hall; O'Keefe School, 176 Franklin St., Lynn.

Lynn—89

Sanborn School, Maple St.; Highland School, Rockaway St., cor. Hollingsworth St.; Harrington School, Friend St.

Lynn—90

Brickett School, Lewis St.; Ingalls School, Essex St.; Local Board No 90 Hdqurs., Amechian Legion Hall; Aborn School, Eastern Ave.

Lynn—91

Houghton Branch Library, Breed Sq.; Lincoln School, Gardiner St.

Malden—92

Ward 1—Belmont School, Cross St.; Ward 2—Emerson School, Highland Ave. and Adams St.; Ward 3—Beebe Jr. High School, Pleasant St.; Ward 4—Council Chamber, City Hall.

Malden—93

Ward 5—Central Fire Station, Ward Room; Ward 6—Linden Fire Station, Ward Room; Maplewood School; Ward 7—Lincoln Junior High School

Marlboro—94

Marlboro—High School.
Hudson—Town Hall.
Stow—Town Hall.
Boxboro—Town Hall.

Marshfield—95

Cohasset—Town Hall. Duxbury—Town Hall Building. Halifax—Town Clerk's Office, Sunday only. Town Hall, Monday only. Hanover—Town Hall, Hanson—Town Hall, Marshfield—Town Tall, Norwell—Town Hall, Pembroke—Town Hall, Scituate—High School Auditorium.

Medford—96

Franklin School, Central Avenue; Swan School, Park Street; Fulton School, Fulton Street; Dame School, George Street.

Medford—97

Forest Park School, Governor's Avenue, Medford; Fulton School, Fulton Street, Medford; Gleason School, Playstead Road, West Medford; Hervey School, Sharon Street, East Medford; High School, Forest Street, Medford; Hillside School, Capen Street, Medford Hillside; Hobbs Jr. High School, Auburn Street, West Medford; Wait School, Powder House Road, Medford.

Medford—98

Columbus School, Hicks Avenue; Lincoln Junior High School, Harvard Street; Tufts School, Main Street; James School, Spring Street, Osgood School, Second Street.

Melrose—99

Franklin School, Main Street, Melrose Highland, Sunday only. City Hall, Main Street, Melrose Center, Sunday and Monday. Winthrop School, First Street, East Side, Sunday only. Washington School, Lebanon Street, E. Side, Sunday only. Lincoln School, W. Wyoming Avenue, W. Side, Sunday only.

Methuen—100

Methuen—Central Grammar School, 10 Ditson Place; Stevens Barker School, 139 Haverhill Street; Ashford School, 30 Ashford Street; Arlington School, 130 Broadway; Oakland Avenue School, 125 Oakland Avenue.
Dracut—Collinsville School, Mammoth Road; The Goodhue School, Sladen Street; Dracut High School, Greenmont Avenue; The Kenwood, Methuen Street.

Middleboro—101

Middleboro—Town Hall.
Wareham—Town Hall.
Rochester—Town Hall.
Marion—Town Hall.
Mattapoisett—Town Hall.
Bridgewater—Town Hall.

Milton—103

Branch Library, Mattapan.
Police Station, Milton Lower Mills.
Milton Town Hall.
Branch Library, East Milton
Randolph—Town Hall.
Randolph—North Randolph Improvement Association Hall.

Natick—105

Natick—Senior High School
Weston—Town Hall.
Holliston—Lower Town Hall.
Sherborn—Selectmen's Room, Town Hall.

Needham—106

Dover—Town Hall.
Medfield—Town Hall.
Needham—Town Hall.
Wellesley—Hunnewell Junior High School.
Wellesley—Hardy School.

New Bedford—107

Jireh Swift School, Acushnet Avenue, near Lunds Corner; Charles S. Ashley School, Ashley Boulevard and Carlisle Street; Abraham Lincoln School, Ashley Boulevard, between Glennon and Query Streets; Phillips Avenue School, Phillips Avenue, corner Ashley Boulevard; Sarah D. Ottiwell School, Hathaway Street, corner Diman Street.

New Bedford—108

Clifford School, Coggeshall Street; Knowlton School, County Street; Cedar Grove School, Cedar Grove Street; Parker School, Parker Street; Merrimac School, Merrimac Street; Clark School, Clark Street; Cedar School, Cedar Street; Horace A. Kempton School, Shawmut Avenue; Vocational School, Ash Street; Thomas R. Rodman School, Rockdale Avenue; Mount Pleasant School, Mount Pleasant and Sawyer Streets.

New Bedford—109

New Bedford High School, County Street, head of William Street; Betsy B. Winslow School, Allen Street, near Reed Street; Sylvia Ann Howland School, Pleasant Street, between Kempton and High Streets; Thomas A. Greene School, Purchase Street, corner Madison Street; Harrington Memorial School, Court Street, corner Liberty Street; Clarence A. Cook School, Summer Street, between Mill and North Streets; Allen F. Wood School, Pleasant Street, corner Russell Street; Thompson Street School, Thompson Street, corner Crapo Street; Dartmouth Street School, Dartmouth Street, corner Hickory Street; Thomas Donaghy School, South Street, between Purchase and Acushnet Avenue.
Dartmouth — North Dartmouth Engine House, State Road, North Dartmouth; Bliss Corner School, 610 Dartmouth Street, South Dartmouth; Town Hall, Russell Mills Road, South Dartmouth.

New Bedford—110

I. W. Benjamin School, 75 Division St.
James B. Congdon School, 64 Hemlock St.
John B. DeValles School, 120 Katherine Street.
John Hannigan School, 3 Emery St.
Roosevelt Junior High School, Frederick Street
Robert C. Ingraham School, 30 Rivet St.
George H. Dunbar School, 338 Dartmouth Street

Newburyport—111

George W. Brown School, Milk Street
Kelley School, High St.
Currier School, Forrester Street
Newbury—Town Hall, High Road, Newbury
Byfield—Town Hall, Central St., Byfield.

Ipswich—Ipswich High School, Central St.
Rowley—Central School.

Newton—112

W. Newton—Pierce School, Chestnut St., Rm. 7; Davis School, Waltham St. Kindergarten; Underwood School, Vernon St. (½ Assembly); Lincoln Elliot School, Assembly Hall, Pearl St.
Newtonville—F. A. Day School, Rooms 8, 9; Newton High School Cafeteria, Walnut St.

Newton—113

Auburndale—Burr School, Ash St.
Oak Hill—Oak Hill School, Meadow Brook Road.
Newton Lower Falls—Hamilton School, Grove St.
Newton Upper Falls — Emerson School, Pettee St.
Newton Highlands—Hyde School, Lincoln St.
Waban—Angier School, 1697 Beacon St.

Newton—114

Underwood School, Vernon St.
Ward School, Dolphin Road
Mason School, 1243 Centre St.

North Attleboro 116

North Attleboro—Community Hall
Mansfield—Town Hall.
Norton—Town Hall.
Easton—Town Hall.

Northampton 117

Northampton—Memorial Hall, Main St., West Side and East Side; Bridge Street School, Parsons St., Sunday only. South Street School, South St., Sunday only. Bay State School, Riverside Drive, Sunday only. Parsons Hall, South Maple St., Florence. Lilly Library, Main St., Florence, Sunday only. Northampton State Hospital, Hospital Hill.

Norwood 119

Norwood—Junior High School, Washington St.
Foxboro—American Legion Home, Mechanic St.
Sharon—Sharon Town Hall, Main St.

Pittsfield—122

General Electric Co., Monday only 8:00-5:00; Pontoosuc School, Upper North St.; Crane School, Dartmouth St.; Mercer School, First St.; Rice School, Winter St.; Plunkett School, First St.; Hibbard School, Newell St.; Dawes School, Elm St.

Pittsfield—123

Dawes School, Elm St.; Pittsfield High School, East St.; Pomeroy School, West Housatonic; Stearns School, Lebanon Ave.; Tucker School, 135 Linden St.; Bartlett School, Onota St.; Pontoosuc School, North St.; Russell School, Pecks Road; Briggs School, West St.

Plymouth—124

Memorial Hall; Auditorium, Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth.
Carver—Town Hall.
Plympton—Town Hall.
Kingston—Town Hall.

Quincy—125

City Hall, 1305 Hancock St.; Nathaniel Hunting School, Pelican Road; Daniel Webster School, Lancaster St.; Washington School, 598 Washington St.; Atherton Hough School, 1084 Sea St.

Quincy—126

Squantum School, Huckins Ave.
Quincy School, Botolph St. and Newbury Ave.
Parker School, Billings Rd. and Rawson Rd.
Montclair School, East Squantum St.
Lincoln School, Brooks Ave., So. Quincy.
Granite Cutter's Hall, 143 Water St., So. Quincy.

Quincy—127

Wollaston School, 178 Beale St.
Massachusetts Field School, Rawson Rd.
Gridley Bryant School, Willard St.
Willard School, Copeland St.
American Legion Home, Post 295, 22 Beale St.

Revere—128

Ward 1—Julia Ward Howe School, Crescent Ave.; Louis Pasteur School, 14 Leverett Ave.
Ward 2—Walnut Avenue school; Wolcott School, 1695 North Shore Road; Walden Street Fire Station.
Ward 5—Freeman Street Fire Station; Point of Pines Fire Station.

Revere—129

Ward 3—Revere City Hall, Basement; St. Anthony's Hall, Revere St.; Paul Revere School, Revere St.
Ward 4—Abraham Lincoln School, Malden St.; Henry Waitt School, Salem St.; Max Achenbach School, Park Ave.; Central Fire Station, Broadway.

Salem—130-131

Old Town Hall, Derby Square.

Saugus—132

Saugus High School, 201 Winter St.
Sweetser Junior High School, 402 Lincoln Ave.
Ballard School, Richards St.
Armitage School, Essex St.
Lynnhurst School, Cleveland Ave.

Somerville—133

Northeastern Jr. High, Marshall Street; Vocational School, Cross Street.

Somerville—134

Southern Junior High School, corner Summer Street and Vinal Avenue.

Somerville—135

Cummings School; Carr School; Bingham School; Morse School.

Somerville—136

Brown School; College Avenue Branch Library; Western Junior High School; Cutler School.

Springfield 140

Carew St. School, 75 Carew St.; Lincoln School, 732 Chestnut St.; Hooker School, 70 Franklin St.; Brightwood School, 471 Plainfield St.; Jefferson Avenue School, 67 Jefferson Ave.

Springfield 141

Chestnut Street School, Chestnut St.; (South and East Ends); Armory Street School, Armory St.; Glenwood School, Morrison Terrace; Liberty School, Carew St.; Samuel Bowles School, Bowles Park; School Office, Chestnut St., Ludlow.

Springfield 142

Vocational School, Spring St.; Howard Street School, 59 Howard St.; Acushnet Avenue School, North and South Sides, 11 Acushnet Ave.; Worthington Street School, Welfare Bldg.; East Side; High School of Commerce, 415 State St.; Pine Street Fire Station; Elias Brookings School, west end of Hancock St.

Springfield—143

Tapley School Building, Bay and Sherman Streets; Strickland School Building, Oak and Union Streets; Barrows School Building, Oak and Tyler Streets; Eastern Ave. School Bldg., Corner Alden Street; Buckingham School Building, Monroe Street Entrance; D. A. R. Hall of American International College, 960 State Street; New Trade School, Southwest Entrance, State Street; Homer Street School Building, Wilbraham Road Entrance, and East End.

Springfield—144

Kensington School, Kensington Avenue; Sumner Avenue School, Sumner Avenue; Forest Park School, Sumner Avenue; Community House, Longmeadow.

Springfield—145

White Street School, 300 White Street; Washington Street School, Washington Street; Frederick Harris School, Hartford Terrace; Sumner Avenue Fire Station; Myrtle Street School, Indian Orchard; Robert O. Morris School, 45 Dewey Street; Milton Street School, Milton Street; Community Hall, Sixteen Acres.
East Longmeadow—Town Hall.

Swampscott—146

Marblehead—Abbott Hall.
Nahant—Wilson School.
Swampscott—Town Hall; Legion Building.

Taunton—147

Cohannet School, Cohannet and High Sts.; Washington School, Vernon St.; High School, Washington St.; Summer St. School, Cor. Summer and Prospect Sts.; Weir Grammar School, Cor. Somerset Ave. and Second St.; Walker School, Berkley St.
E. Taunton—Caswell School, Middleboro Ave.
Raynham—North School, Baker Road; South Street School, South Raynham; Center School, South Main St., Raynham Center.

Taunton—148

Local Board No. 148, Room 43, Bristol County Court House, Sunday only; Fuller School, School St.; Hopewell School, Monroe St.; Pine Street School, Pine St.; Oakland School, Tremont St.; Whittenton Temperance Hall, Whittenton St.; Leonard School, West Britannia St.

Wakefield—149

Lafayette Bldg., Main Auditorium.
Reading—Town Hall.

Waltham—150

Court House, Linden St., First Floor.

Waltham—151

South Junior High School.

Walpole—152

Bellingham—Town Hall, Bellingham Center
Medway—Sanford Hall, Medway Center.
Millis—Town Office, Millis Center.
Wrentham—Town Hall, Wrentham Center.
Plainville—Town Hall, Plainville Center.
Norfolk—Town Clerk's Office, Main St.
Franklin—Town Hall, West Central St.
Walpole—South Walpole Post Office; Walpole Center—Blackbon Memorial Bldg.; Bird Hall, East Walpole.

Watertown—154

East Junior High School, Assembly Hall, Mt. Auburn Street, Administration Building.

Watertown—155

Administration Building, Main Street, Watertown; West Junior High School, Waverley Avenue and Bemis Street.

Weymouth—159

Weymouth—High School, East Weymouth; Bicknell School, North Weymouth; Hunt School, Weymouth Landing; Nevin School, South Weymouth; Pond School, Pond Plain; Pratt School, Lovell's Corner.
Hingham—Lincoln School, Center School; West School; South School.
Hull—Damon School.

Whitman—160

Abington—Water Department, E. Bridgewater, Junior Room, Public Library; Rockland—McKinley School, Whitman, Lower Town Hall; W. Bridgewater, Town Hall; N. Abington—Adams Street School.

Winchester—161

Winchester—Town Hall.
Stoneham—Town Hall, Banquet Room.

Winthrop—162

Winthrop—E. B. Newton School, Shirley Street School; Highland School.

Woburn—163

Woburn—State Armory, Main St.
Lexington—Carey Memorial Hall, Mass. Ave.

Worcester—164 to 171 inc.

Memorial Auditorium.

By a Staff Photographer

From Cellar to Guest House

A house full of surprises is this one on Henry Street, Cambridge, Mass., remodeled by Mrs. Arthur Lowe with no previous experience or training. Her natural artistic touch converted a dark basement into an attractive suite of three rooms, bath and conservatory. The four top photos show the "befores and afters." The fireplace (right upper) is set against the chimney seen in the top (left) picture. The contrasts in the stairways are shown.

What Cambridge Couple Did To Remodel House, Add Suite

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lowe met us at the door of their house on Henry Street, Cambridge, where they live quietly in a "world of their own creating" set against a background of old Cambridge buildings leaning grotesquely toward the Victorian era.

As the door closed behind us, we seemed to have stepped into another world, out of the old into the new, only the newness of the Lowe homestead comes from its freshness and color rather than from its interior styling which is definitely colonial. Something else that went peculiarly with the Lowe household sounded from the rear of the house in the form of several sharp whistles, a series of soprano trills and a combination cat and dog call.

"Oh don't mind Joe Webber," Mrs. Lowe said, smiling, "he gets excited when we have visitors."

We found out that Joe Webber was a large, green parrot who had lived only 16 of his anticipated span of considerably more than 100 years. His "I love you" and "Come on out here" rattled through the remodeled rooms continuously. With every move toward the door, Joe Webber was there with a hearty "Going out?"

But Joe was only the beginning of a series of surprises. For here was colonial living at its best, made so through the artistic talents of Mrs. Lowe, who found time outside her housework to do all the planning, contracting, designing and budgeting for a complete revamping of her home, featured by a three-room-and-bath guest house, built into an old-time dirt-floor basement.

The whole business, including the best of equipment and the highest standard workmanship for remodeling four rooms including modern kitchen facilities and two new bathrooms, plus the three rooms and fireplace downstairs, was done for about $3,000. Aside from the bathrooms and kitchen equipment, the remodeling figured less than $1,500. The basement guest house is as unique as it is cozy and comfortable.

Pine paneling gives the basement stairway a refined, colonial descent into the living room, also paneled. There are built-in closets, drawers and shelves. The floor is painted concrete as in the other rooms which include a kitchen-laundry, bedroom and bath. The bulkhead stairway has been converted into a light, sunshiny conservatory by the skillful placing of windows. Because the guest house is below ground, the tiny windows at the top of the rooms provide the same feeling of privacy that one gets high up among the rooftops of Beacon Hill, for instance.

Mrs. Lowe said that changing the doorways of the old house was her biggest job. The front living room or parlor was made into the master chamber simply by changing the doorway to a more appropriate location. The old-fashioned sitting room in the center of the house was converted into a combination lounge and dining room. Where to put the bathroom was a problem. But Mrs. Lowe finally converted the old pantry to the rear of the kitchen into a colorful and spacious bathroom.

Architecture and home designing was entirely new to Mrs. Lowe when she decided to tackle her own home. Hence she brought a freshness to the business that inspired the workmen. The guest house in the basement was a novel idea which appealed to them. It took six weeks to two months to convert the old dusty cellar into a colorful apartment suite. Windows were cut back to give more light. A cozy fireplace was built in at the end of the basement living room.

No one had to tell us that Mrs. Lowe originally came from a district of spacious gardens and great estates. For into this compact home with its conservatory has been built the spaciousness and utility usually found only in homes twice its size.

What $455 Bought

For $455 a contractor has purchased a Beverly, Mass., estate that originally cost $250,000 and in 1913 was assessed for $75,000.

The place is the Luke Estate, one of the show places of Beverly for 40 years and was once rented by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The mansion has 30 rooms with a beautifully carved stairway. The estate covers 11 acres.

Its new owner is expected to tear the place down for the building materials.

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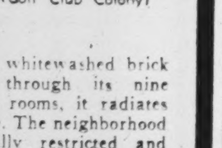
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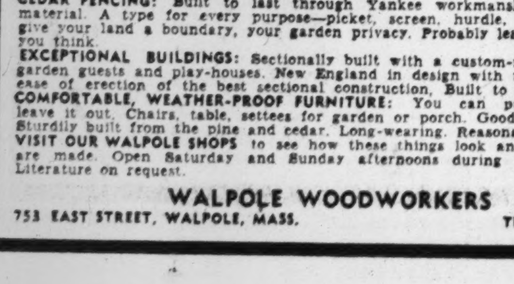
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Old-Time New England Frugality Proposed

"It would be far better for the American public to buckle down to a sincere period of old-time New England frugality, putting every possible ounce of materials and labor into the war effort, so that we can get the whole thing over in as short a time as possible rather than drag our present half-way measures over an interminable period," said George Stuart Brady, speaking today before the Fashion Group of Boston at its luncheon in the Copley-Plaza. Colonel Brady is Chief of the Materials Statistical Division in the Office of Imports of the Board of Economic Warfare. His subject was "Material Shortages' Effects on Style and Home Life."

Speaking merely his opinion as a materials engineer and not as an agent of the Government, he said, "I am not enthusiastic about pinch-penny methods of conservation. I believe in a straight-forward attack on the whole matter of saving materials, and I hope that the American public will make its savings in textiles by buying wisely at the outset, by not hoarding an over-supply of clothes, and by making every personal effort to conserve what they have."

Bigger Saving

Attention to these three matters, Colonel Brady declared, would save many more millions of yards of cloth than could be saved "by tightening the vest over the stomach or cutting off the pants leg."

An interesting combination of shortages and substitutes, he pointed out, has affected methods of fastening garments. First zippers became unobtainable, then pearl buttons entered the scarcity list, and finally the use of plastics in buttons had to be cut. As a result, Colonel Brady predicted the elimination of display buttons and a return of the old-fashioned snaps and hook-and-eye, which require very little metal.

Women need not worry about the cutting off of their supplies of perfumes, he said, because the industry is now able to produce practically any odor in synthetic perfumes. However, Colonel Brady added that a choice would very probably have to be made as to whether we "want our civilian alcohol over the bar or in the ladies' perfume." There will not be enough for both, he predicted. Cosmetics, he said, will undoubtedly have to use more modest packaging forms because the brass for lipstick holders and compacts is no longer available, and he thinks it questionable if we can continue to get our cosmetics wrapped in expensively printed paper usual in the fancy packages.

Nylon, a good substitute for many curtailed fibres, is itself being needed for war purposes, said Colonel Brady, as is also rayon. "Thus," he said, "substitutes begin to get as scarce as the original material; and there is only one final answer, namely, to reduce the requirements of our so-called way of life during this war emergency. That is what the shortages in metal, rubber, and plastics have already forced us to do in automobiles, refrigerators, radios, household appliances, and sporting goods. Soon it must reach other products."

Although Colonel Brady saw as the primary need the waging of war to a successful conclusion, he declared that some after-the-war planning must be done simultaneously with the winning of the war "if we are to prevent calamitous chaos immediately following the war." It is his belief that the United States, as the focal point of leadership after the war, will have an enormous job of bringing supplies to hundreds of millions of starving, devastated peoples in all parts of the world.

"For that reason," he concluded, "I do not believe that there is any such thing as over-expanding our food and clothing supplies.

World-Wide Expansion

"Neither do I feel that there is such a thing as over-expanding the great new industries of aluminum and magnesium, because we are going to enter a period of enormous world-wide expansion of express and freight carrying aircraft which, in my estimation, will take up the entire capacity of any aluminum and magnesium plants or aircraft factories which we can possibly build."

Plans for the luncheon were in the hands of Miss Muriel Cox, Co-Director of the Chamberlain School and Program Chairman of the Fashion Group. Miss Lillian Beckett is Regional Director of the Group.

By a Staff Photographer

Russian Poet Speaks at Authors' Luncheon

Mrs. Albert C. Titcomb, head usher at the Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, chats with Dr. Vladimir Nabokov, author, poet, and Shakespearean authority.

Rising Food Prices Show Fish as Best Buy

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Living costs took another jump today it was found by housewives when they made their week-end tour of the market places of Metropolitan Boston.

Beef prices which have been expected to advance for some weeks were four cents a pound higher in the cut-price stores, and lamb legs were quoted three cents above the figure asked a week ago. Pork, while not much changed this week-end, is distinctly in the luxury class and scarce at that.

On the other hand fish is lower, with unusually heavy receipts of fresh cod, haddock, and other varieties of groundfish landed at the Boston Fish Pier this week.

Mackerel which are now making their annual appearance in Southern waters, were brought to Boston in such quantities from the New Jersey port of landing, that prices dropped 10 cents a pound yesterday and sold in downtown stores today at 20 cents, with cut-price stores offering "first of the year fresh mackerel" as low as 14 cents a pound but for "Friday only."

A selected group of steaks and roasts that have been sold at 35 cents a pound by cut-price stores since early this year, were today jumped to 39 cents. Only last December the same stores offered the same selection at 31 cents. Independent stores quote higher prices, in accordance with the services they render and other economic factors.

Legs of lamb which have been one of the best "buys" of the meat selections, are definitely higher today. In the Faneuil Hall section lamb legs are quoted as high as 40 cents, and in cut-price stores where they were 26 cents last week end they are today 29 cents.

Pork loins for roasting which could be had a year ago as low as 18 cents, are today as high as 38 cents a pound, the latter price being quoted in the Faneuil Hall market. Cooked hams are 39 cents a pound, in cut-price stores, when the whole or a half ham is bought. Sliced bacon is around 31 cents for a starting price, and ranges up in accordance with the brand.

Poultry is considered high by many housewives, though prices are not greatly changed today as compared with a week ago. Turkey ranges from 37 to 42 cents a pound; chicken 28 to 40, fowl 29 to 36 and ducklings 23 to 27.

In seafood, the mackerel situation is the outstanding feature. Lobsters are a bit lower, although fresh opened lobster meat holds steady at $2 a pound. Medium sized live lobsters are 42 cents a pound. First soft shell crabs of the season are reported on the Boston market, some stores quoting $1.25 a dozen, with broken native crab meat 75 cents a pound.

Fresh western salmon is priced at 45 to 50 cents a pound, and for those who insist on fresh eastern salmon some is available around $1 a pound. Jack shad is 20 cents a pound, smelts 30 to 45 cents, lake trout 40 cents, fresh eastern halibut 50 cents, and chilled swordfish 60 cents, in the downtown stores. Haddock is 12 to 14 cents a pound for the whole fish, and cod 12 cents.

Buyers who have time to shop around a bit find prices in some stores that are lower than the foregoing figures. For instance, it is possible to buy fresh haddock fillets as low as 19 cents a pound, steak cod 15 cents, smelts 17 cents, and chilled halibut 29 cents.

In fruits and vegetables, California asparagus is less expensive, with cut price stores asking 29 cents a large bunch and independent stores as much as a dime or so more. Strawberries are more plentiful. Carolina berries are now in the market, around 35 to 40 cents a quart. Cut-price stores offer berries at 29 cents for two pints.

From the office of Price Administration comes the statement that the best prices in foods in the Boston area for this week end are in asparagus, dandelions, radishes, green onions, rhubarb, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, spinach and apples. Parsnips, oranges and grapefruit also are available at moderate prices, but supplies at present were reported light.

Hub Girls Going to Kansas City For Big Junior League Parley

Boston members will attend the twenty-second annual conference of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America to be held at Kansas City, Mo., April 28 through May 1. Elections will be held for the office of national President and for Secretary and for five members of the Board of Directors. The Board of the Boston League has announced the appointment of Miss Dorothy Rackeman and Miss Patricia Spencer as delegates to this conference which will be attended by representatives from all the 154 Junior Leagues.

Mrs. Linville K. Martin of Winston-Salem, N. C., is the sole candidate for President to succeed Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, who has held that office during the past two years. Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong of Toronto, nominee for Secretary, is the uncontested candidate for that office to succeed Mrs. Leland Ingham of St. Louis. Of the five Board members, to be elected for terms of two years, four will serve as Directors from four of the nine Junior League Regions, and one as a representative of the six Canadian Junior Leagues.

The incoming President has been a member of the Association's Board for the past year, serving as Director for Region V, in which capacity she represented 17 Junior Leagues in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Mrs. Thomas Huguenin of Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed to fill Mrs. Martin's unexpired term in representing those Leagues.

For the past two years the incoming Secretary has served as Canadian representative on the Association's Board, the six Junior Leagues in Canada being located in Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

In calling the twenty-second annual conference, the Association's President, Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, said that it will emphasize the League's community program in wartime. Mrs. Ferguson and Herbert Agar, President of Freedom House and noted journalist, will be the speakers at the opening meeting on Tuesday evening, April 28.

Dr. Lyman Bryson, Director of Education at Columbia Broadcasting System, and professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, will carry on a panel discussion on Wednesday morning with Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, John Friedl, a priest of Rockhurst College, Kansas City, and others.

Failure of Cripps Mission Laid to Britain

Guests at the Fourth Authors' Luncheon sponsored yesterday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel by the Jordan Marsh Company, heard Krishnalal Shridharani, Indian poet and dramatist, place all blame on England for the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India. He asserted that "No Indian in his right mind would have considered Sir Stafford Cripps' offer seriously," and warned against "unfair criticism of Indian leaders which will drive some of them into the enemy camp."

He spoke disparagingly of General Wavell and of Britain's policy in every particular. The weak point in the Cripps offer, he said, lay in the implication that the British did not trust the Indians even in the defense of India itself. "We must arm the Indian population," he declared, "otherwise we leave them at the mercy of a ruthless enemy." This was the point, he said, upon which Pandit Nehru held out, in his insistence upon control of the army.

In Mr. Shridharani's opinion, the initiative for the next move must come from England, or, if not from there, then he feels the United States should step in. It is his belief that "upon India hangs the future of Asia."

"If the British and the Indians cannot come to their senses," he said, "then the American people cannot stand aside but must intervene, either through their President or through the Pacific War Council."

Dr. Vladimir Nabokov, Russian novelist and poet and Wellesley professor, another speaker, said: "Democracy is not really a political formula. Democracy is the subtle balance between the boundless urge of every individual toward individuality, and the strictly equal rights of all."

Dr. Nabokov declared that morally democracy is invincible, but that he believed it foolish to think we could break down the totalitarians by confronting them with our faith and pride in our ideals. "They have faith and pride in their own ideas; and are not concerned with ours." In his view, a little real snow over Russia is worth far more in the battle for victory than a snowstorm of propaganda leaflets over Germany.

Dr. Nabokov and Mr. Shridharani were among six guest authors who spoke at yesterday's luncheon. With them at the head table were Robert Frost, the poet; Bruce Lancaster, author of "Guns of Burgoyne"; Priscilla Hovey Wright, humorist, who wrote "The Car Belongs to Mother" and "Weeds Are More Fun," and Paul W. Dempsey, author of "Grow Your Own Vegetables." The speakers were introduced by Norman W. MacDonald, assistant director of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, who acted as toastmaster. Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club, opened the meeting. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, was an honor guest.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 25
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 26

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

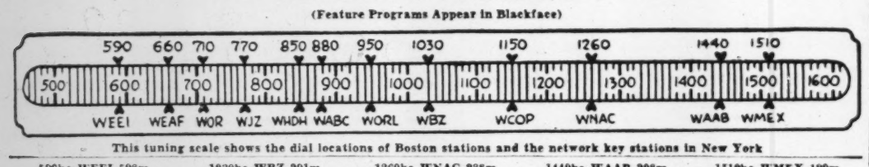
New Programs

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — Monday, May 11, 7:15 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence — Friday, May 15, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm" ..	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	**York Yankees baseball**	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 News; Snapshots ..	Two Men and a Girl...	'Pepper Young's Family'	**game**	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 Book Campaign	Southernaires: quartet ..	"Right to Happiness"...	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee .....
4:00 'Kind to Animals'	Arthur Tracey, songs ..	"Backstage Wife"	**York Yankees baseball**	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Navy Relief Progr'm	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	**game**	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Sports Comments ..	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News	"Young Widder Brown".	**York Yankees game** ..	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Musical Camera ..	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries" .	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Musical Camera ...	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Songs; Orchestra ..	"Superman": sketch ...	Musical Roundup	'Jack Armstrong': drama	The Drama Shop.....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	Musical Headliners	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper ..	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk ..	'The Town Crier': talk.
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane .	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Ontario Show": Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	Romanelli's Or.; songs..	News of the World	"The Johnson Family" ..	PM Reporter; news .....
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"..	Grand Central Station..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"The Lone Ranger":	J. Sanderson-F. Crummit
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch. ..	Grand Central Station.	Baritone and organ ...	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	Wheeler - Ladd comedians; songs; guest....	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Sizing Up the News"...	"Back to Old Virginia"
8:15 **'Moon Is Down,'**	Meet Your Navy: orchestra; songs; choir ...	**Graham; orchestra** ...	"What Price Victory"...	Larry Adler, harmonica.
8:30 **drama; guests; or-**		**"Information Please!"**	"Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 **chestra; E. Davis**		**Clifton Fadiman, m. c..**	Men": orch.; chorus ..	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse": with	March of Time	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classic
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service..	al Album" .....
9:30 First Nighter: B.	**Celebrity Theater:**	Party: Louise Massey;	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Classical Album" .....
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	**drama; J. Vandercook**	Singing Westerners; or.	**"Anzac Day": speakers.**	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line": variety .	"People Are Funny":	**"Anzac Day": speakers.**	Five Star News.....
10:15 **Sen. Claude Pepper**	First Piano Quartet ..	quiz show; guests.	Studio Speaker	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of April	Billy Keaton's Variety	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	25th": variety program	Show; orch.; vocalists.	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Freddy Martin's Orch..
11:15 Weather; **Sir Victor**	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music.....	Arturo Arturo's Orch....	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 **Sassoon: Talk on**	Music You Want.....	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Your Songs": orches-	Day's End: music.....
11:45 **India and China**	Music You Want.....	orchestra; vocalists	tra: vocalists	Day's End: News .....

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock" .	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Transcribed Music .	"Musical Clock"; News..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News	"Good Morning": music	Organ Recital	.....
8:00 **News of the World.**	World News Roundup...	News Service	"Eight Bells": music.	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange": Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music...	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	Camp program .....
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ...	Al Perry's Surf Riders .
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; G. McMullin	"News and Rhythm"...	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale .	Merry-Go-Round; Talk .	Jim's Texas Ramblers .
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup" ..	Report on N. E. Defense.	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 **"March of Youth":**	"Millwheel": music	"The Aldrich Family":	"Rainbow House": youth	Studio program .....
10:15 **play; music; games**	News; Music	comedy serial	show with Bob Emery..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott and Orch.	Baritone and organ	Shopping News .....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating ...	Karl Zosmer's Scrapbook	Shopping News .....
11:00 News; Music	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway":	Musical Album	"Cartoon Caravan" ...
11:15 George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On ...	dramatic sketch	Australian News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 sic Comments ...	**The Little Blue Play-**	America the Free: Vic-	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Gardener's Clinic .	**house: Mickey O'Day**	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band.....	Five Star News.....
12:00 **Theater of Today:**	News; Music by Black...	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue": Sports
12:15 **Jean Muir**	Music by Black	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase: orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:45 wood": drama	Hour: speakers; orch...	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch. ...	"Musical Mailbox": with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs.	Coast Guard on Guard..	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 **This Is Our Fight:**	**Arbor Day: Gov Salt'ns'll**	Program in Honor of Lt.	Colonial Network Orch..	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 **dramatization**	News Service	Edward H. O'Hare	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor .....
2:00 News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody":	**"The Nightingale and the**	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	**Rose"; opera by George**	**York Yankees baseball**	Victory Program .....
2:30 N. E. Wild Life ..	Elwood Gary, songs....	**Lessner; Frank Black,**	**game**	Nancy Mace, soprano...
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You".....	**conductor; soloists** ...	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Five Star News.....
3:00 Country Journal ..	Royal Canadian Air	"Air Youth for Victory"	**York Yankees baseball**	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 Country Journal ..	Force Band	Sports Comments	**game**	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit ...	News; Sports Program..	Sports Comments	**Boston Red Sox - New**	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit ...	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Campus Capers: variety	**York Yankees game....**	Dance Matinee .....
4:00 Young Americans in	Club Matinee: variety..	"Down Mexico Way":	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 the Making	Sports Program	musical drama	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 News; United We	Club Matinee: variety..	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Stand	Sports Program	Network Speaker	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 **Budapest String**	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Dramatic sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 **Quartet**	Orchestra; Sports	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 **Budapest String**	Sports Program	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Drama Shop .....
5:45 **Quartet**	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Alex Dreir, news.....	Glenn Miller's Serenade	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Defense..	Press Roundup; Music...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Sports Memory Lane ...	Sports reports .....
7:00 **"This Is War": Nor-**	**"This Is War": drama;**	**"This Is War": drama;**	**"This Is War": drama;**	**"This Is War": drama,**
7:15 **man Corwin drama**	**Norman Corwin, dir....**	**Norman Corwin, dir....**	**Norman Corwin, dir....**	**Norman Corwin, dir...**
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"...	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Tony Martin, songs.
7:45 ica": music	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	**'Treasure Hour of Song':**	'Lest We Forget': drama
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	**Josephine Tuminia ...**	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30 'Hobby Lobby": D.	"Swap Night": H. Allen	'Truth or Consequences':	**"America Loves a Mel-**	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	**ody": operetta; Marion**	Quartet .....
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Leighton Noble's Orch...	National Barn Dance:	**Claire, soprano; Henry**	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**Weber's Orch.; chorus**	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists.	Frontline Headlines ...	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 'Saturday Night	Meet the Band.....	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade": music..	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	**John Gunther, News....**	Five Star News.....
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	**'Labor for Victory': talks**	**America Preferred: Jar-**	Duke Ellington's Orch. ..
10:30 Orchestra; Songs ...	Stag Party: variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	**milla Novotna, soprano**	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Stag Party: variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	**News Service**	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00 Hal McIntyre's Or.	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies:	U. S. Marine Band.....
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music.....	Dave Rose's Orch.; songs	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
11:30 Noble's Or.; Fred-	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels": Pete	Ken Reeves' Orchestra..	Day's End; music.....
11:45 dy Martin's Orch..	Dance orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra ...	Ken Reeves' Orchestra..	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headlines.
8:45 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener, News.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
9:45 p. m.—Anzac Day: Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold U. S. Army Air Forces; Hon. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs; Hon. Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister.
10:15 p. m.—Network Speaker.
10:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show: David Cheskin's Orch.; Songs.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Arturo Arturo's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs"; Orchestra, Vocalists.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:40 p. m.—"Talking to Women." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time). VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time). VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Radio - Theater Play. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Radio - Theater: "Tedio." Spanish drama. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

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1 AVOID UNNECESSARY CALLS TO INFORMATION
Look for numbers *first* in the telephone directory. If you cannot find a business or government number in the alphabetical section, consult the classified section.

2 REPLACE THE RECEIVER CORRECTLY
If it is out of place, your line is "out of order," and you cannot be called. When a call is completed on an extension telephone be sure to put back the first receiver.

3 MAKE SURE YOU CALL THE RIGHT NUMBER
Look up the number in your directory. Dial carefully, allowing dial to return by itself; or give numbers to operator, slowly, clearly.

4 ANSWER YOUR TELEPHONE PROMPTLY
Telephone equipment that is held, waiting for you to answer, is temporarily out of service.

NOTE
Reprints of these suggestions for conserving telephone service are available to offices and shops in a form suitable for bulletin board use. Ask your local telephone business office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Hitler Peace Feelers Linked To Doubts Over Spring Drive

Continued from Page 1

Toyohiko Kagawa was leading Japanese Christians in prayers for an early end to the war has been interpreted in many quarters as another Axis peace feeler.]

These peace feelers are considered significant mainly as evidence that the Nazis are by no means so sure of success in their proposed spring offensive against the Soviets. The possible explanation of this German anxiety is to be found in the Russian military situation as it is seen in authoritative Soviet circles. Here is the picture as drawn from the best available information in London:

1. Soviet diplomatic and military representatives here display the same calm, unshakable confidence as to the outcome of the Russian campaign this summer as they did last. Just as they were sure then of the Red Army's ability to stop the German drive, so they are convinced now they will not only be able to hold the Nazis' spring offensive but actually to throw it back and continue their advance of the past four months.

2. In the late spring, the Russians say, the Army which has been fighting all winter will be withdrawn and an entirely new Soviet Army will be thrown into the battle. This, they say, is in addition to other divisions which resisted the German attack last year and which have been resting all winter.

Claim Edge in Numbers

3. The Russians claim the Red Army now outnumbers the German army by approximately five to four. Against the estimated German strength of 250 divisions, they claim to have nearly 350.

4. The Russian Armies which will meet Hitler's spring offensive are not only fresh and rested but well equipped. Russians claim they now have, and confidently expect to retain, air superiority over practically every part of the front. They admit the Germans have more tanks, but they believe their own tanks are better and with the help of the British they will be more than a match for the Nazis in mobile warfare.

5. The Russians believe that the fighting of the last six months has conclusively demonstrated the superiority of Russian infantry, artillery, and cavalry. They claim that German losses since Hitler's invasion of Russia began have exceeded Soviet losses. They believe the Nazis during past winter were obliged to throw in 40 divisions out of the 120 which Hitler had hoped to retain for use in a spring offensive.

6. In contrast to the German shortage of oil, the Soviets have ample supplies. Their annual production is estimated at about 38,000,000 tons. Even if Hitler should break through to the Baku fields this summer, Soviet oil reserves and wells in Urals are sufficient to enable the Red Army to carry on for some time.

7. The Soviets seem satisfied in their ability to handle the situation in Eastern Siberia should the Japanese attack around Vladivostok. The Russians do not appear to anticipate such an attack, but they are apparently ready for it if it should come. Soviet forces in the Far East are reported to be "at least as strong" as they were a year ago.

Convinced of Success

On the basis of these seven points, Soviet circles here believe they will not only be able to hold Hitler when he launches his spring attack; they are actually convinced that the Red Army will be able to continue advancing. They frankly expect to have to give ground on certain sections of the front, in the south, for instance. But taking the front as a whole, they believe in their ability to retain the initiative and defeat the German military forces this year.

It is important to point out, however, that these seven points and the conclusions drawn from them represent the Soviets' view of their own prospects; and while predictions in the same circles last summer have been proved closer to the mark than estimates of most outside observers—most of whom predicted the collapse of Russia in from three weeks to three months—they are none the less likely to err on the optimistic side.

There are a number of sobering factors in the situation on the Russian front. First is that with winter on the wane and spring arriving everywhere except in the farthest north, the Germans have been able to hold all three of their main key positions from which the Soviets sought to dislodge them during the winter months. Leningrad remains unrelieved, Smolensk still is in German hands, and the Crimea has not been cleared of Nazis.

The Gains Made

The Soviet Army undoubtedly hoped to attain all three of these objectives before spring arrived and has not succeeded so far in accomplishing any of them. But it has reconquered great areas along all sections of the front. It has relieved the desperate threat to Moscow and lessened the German grip on Leningrad. At the same time, it has succeeded in re-establishing a foothold on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea as well as in holding Sevastopol.

Thus the strategic situation at the end of the winter campaign may be summed up by saying that although the Russians were not able to dislodge the Germans from any of these three key positions, they have put themselves in a position all along the front to launch an offensive of their own against the Nazis. In fact, it may not be too much to hope that the spring offensive in Russia may turn out to be Stalin's offensive rather than Hitler's.

In any event, the Russian view is that there is bound to be a gigantic battle along the entire front, but especially in the south, this spring and summer, and that the outcome of this struggle will be greatly influenced by the question of a second front. If Britain and the Allies succeed in opening up a major front somewhere on the continent so as to create a serious diversion at the height of the Russian campaign, thus forcing Hitler to fight on two fronts at once, then, the Russians believe, the defeat of the German Army this year would be assured.

Union Milk Plan Defeat Foreseen

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Defeat for John L. Lewis' attempt to organize dairy farmers is predicted by an agricultural editor who says the C. I. O.-United Mine Workers chieftain, like Hitler, "doesn't want money, but wants the power it will give."

Addressing 100 representatives of farmers, advertisers and businessmen at a meeting sponsored by the New York Agricultural Association yesterday, E. R. Eastman, President of the American Agriculturist, a farm publication, declared:

"He (Lewis) promised the farmers that all they had to do was sign his union paper and all the milk they produced would receive top prices. This, we know, is humanly impossible and the very bulwarks of American ideals would fall."

Along Came Rain To Hide U. S. Ships

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—An American sailor related here that rain squalls which continued two days in the Dutch East Indies waters saved an unprotected unit of the United States fleet from 60 heavy Japanese bombers with fighter escort.

The account was given in a letter from the bluejacket, released by the 11th Naval District. Written to his former Sunday School teacher here, the letter said:

"The hiding in the rain squalls actually happened. We received word that 60 heavy Japanese bombers with fighter escorts were headed for us at six minutes flying distance away. When the word came it was fairly clear with only scattered clouds.

"Yet, before we even sighted the planes, we were in the midst of a heavy rain that continued without a letup for two solid days. When the weather finally did break they had lost us.

"Do you think I will ever again let a little wonderful protective rainfall irk me?"

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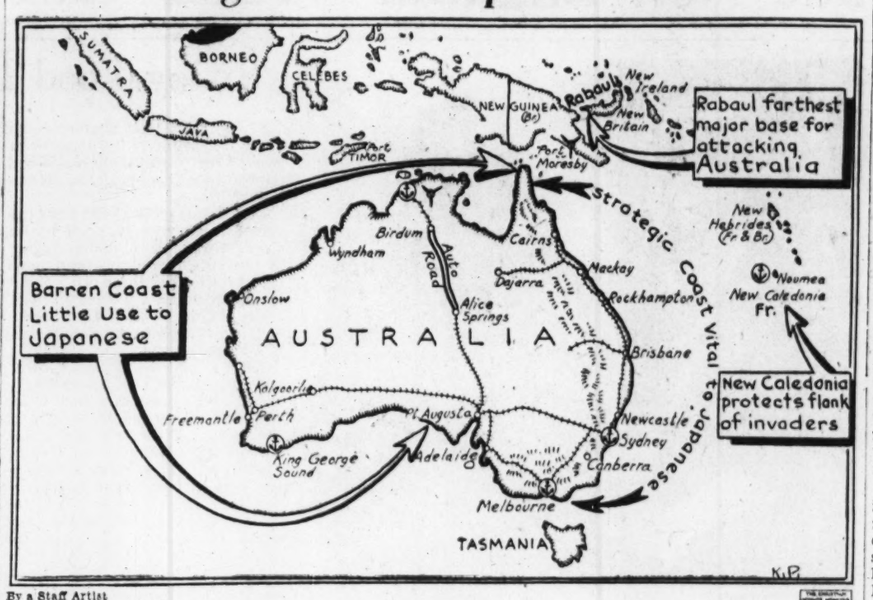
Tough Nut for Japan to Crack



By a Staff Artist

Australia

Map shows main strategic factors governing a possible Japanese attempt to invade the island continent. Geographic conditions offer unusual obstacles to any invader, especially from the west or north.

Japan Speeds Burma Drive, Within 100 Miles of Mandalay

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and othe sources

The Japanese are continuing heavy pressure in their three-pronged drive into Burma and appear to be rolling swiftly along the legendary road to Mandalay.

Today they are reported less than 100 miles from the storied eastern Burmese city, which would indicate they had advanced approximately 80 miles against outnumbered Chinese opposition in little more than two days. A new attack has been launched by the invaders near the town of Taunggyi, 78 miles north of Loikaw, which was captured late Tuesday.

However, the situation may not be as serious for the Allies as events might indicate.

In the Yenangyaung and Taungdwingyi sectors, fairly successful delaying actions are apparently being fought and before they can reach Mandalay the Japanese must force their way through some of the most rugged mountains of Burma. These towering peaks offer many successive defense positions to Chinese troops well adapted to that type of fighting. They also minimize the Japanese advantage in air power and mechanized equipment.

The Japanese must break through to high ground before the May rains if they are to gain a decision.

Meanwhile the unexplained raids on Japanese cities last week remain in the forefront of events.

Russia's announcement that an American bomber after attacking Japan had made a forced landing in the Soviet Maritime Province facing the Sea of Japan only added to the mystery.

Tokyo appeared pleased by the news that the Russians had interned the crew of the plane. Newspapers in the Japanese capital expressed the hope that friendly relations between the Soviets and the Nipponese might be strengthened through "Russia's better understanding of the greater East Asia war."

It would seem that Japan is trying hard to avoid any deterioration in the paradoxical relationship with Russia at this time and also that it is extremely nervous over the possibility of bombing and submarine attacks from Soviet bases.

In the Southwest Pacific, General MacArthur's headquarters reported, Allied warplanes again heavily bombed the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, blasting barracks, warehouses, and shipping and machine-gunning Japanese troops.

Burma:

The Chinese retreat from Pyinmana, less than 150 miles south of Mandalay, under heavy pressure from the Japanese, has forced British troops to retire from Taungdwingyi, 40 miles farther northwest, in order to avoid encirclement.

A military commentator in London declared the British pulled out of their positions "most skilfully" to straighten the sagging Allied line in Burma.

Japanese forces, reinforced by fresh, rested troops and using planes and tanks, were reported throwing all their strength into the Burma battlefield in an effort to break through to Mandalay before heavy rains begin.

New attacks were reported in the Taunggyi area southeast of Mandalay, a communiqué from British Army headquarters in Burma reported.

Chinese troops under American Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, and British troops, both of whom have fought for weeks without relief and rest, were battling all along the Burma Front from the Shan States near the Siamese border westward to the Yenangyuang sector on the Irrawaddy to hold the Japanese attacks.

Chinese sources, incidentally, reported that China had reached an understanding with Britain for closer military collaboration and there is now no limit to the number of Chiense troops which may be sent into Burma. The extent of Chinese aid, these sources declared, depends entirely upon developments in Burma. The newspaper Ta Kuang Pao in Chungking said the Chinese had taken over from the British the task of supplying their own troops in Burma.

In Chungking, meanwhile, the Chinese took official cognizance of the threat to their supplies in the Japanese advances in Burma by announcing further restrictions on the use of liquid fuel. Authorities emphasized, however, that China has sufficient gasoline and oil to meet urgent military needs.

Only cars whose operation is approved by the Government will be allowed to draw their monthly gasoline rations. In Chungking, where more than 1,000 gasoline-driven vehicles were operated formerly, only 200 now are running. Even embassies are curtailing the use of cars, since gasoline costs them $4 an American gallon.

Southwest Pacific:

Allied warplanes continued their almost daily attacks on Rabaul, New Britain, by blasting shipping, barracks and warehouses at that Japanese base again Thursday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The raiders swooped low to machine-gun Japanese forces on the ground, a communiqué said.

The bulletin also reported the Japanese made three bombing attacks on Port Moresby, New Guinea, but said damage was negligible.

Eight bombers, escorted by fighters, participated in the first raid on Port Moresby about 10 a. m., the communiqué said. The second attack, an hour and one-half later, was carried out by three fighters and the third, in mid-afternoon, by two fighters.

Four Japanese Zero fighters attempted to intercept the Allied raiders which attacked Rabaul, but failed to divert them from the target, the bulletin added.

Reporting on the situation in the Philippines, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that Japanese infantry, reinforced by artillery and tanks, had effected new landings at Iloilo, Capiz, and Antique in the Visayan group.

"Our forces are still engaged in delaying action," the communiqué said.

Corregidor was reported under intermittent fire from Japanese batteries, to which it was replying with its big guns. Sporadic patrol action was said to be continuing in Mindanao.

A high United States air authority, meanwhile, disclosed that many types of American aircraft are being employed in Australia.

These, he said, include both medium and heavy bombers, fighters, transports and photographic and observation planes, providing the nucleus of a well-balanced striking force.

Australia plans to relax its stringent ban on Sunday entertainment for the benefit of thousands of uniformed American and Australian service men.

The premiers of the six Australian states, after a conference with Prime Minister John Curtin, announced that Sunday entertainments would be provided the troops.

Each State is to work out its own form of conditions, hours, and possible charges.

Sunday in a tropical Australian city is no day for finding entertainment. There is a complete theater shutdown and almost all restaurants are closed.

Maj. Lynn Cowan, United States Army Entertainment Director, said conditions were difficult enough for the Australian soldiers who had been reared under them but were genuinely depressing to Americans.

Mr. Cowan said: "Despite the protests of clergymen and others, we must remember that this is war, which the boys fight seven days a week. When they are off, they must and will be entertained."

An American soldier said: "About the only thing to do here on Sunday, if it isn't raining, is to walk in a park.

"You can't go riding; there's no gasoline. You can't go cycling. No shops are open. You can't go window-shopping because most of the windows are boarded up."

Japanese Plan:

The Japanese Cabinet approved today a "material resources mobilization plan" designed chiefly to strengthen armaments and taking into account, according to an official radiocast, "the vast material resources made accessible to Japan by her sweeping victories in the present war."

The plan was drawn up by the Cabinet Planning Board in close co-operation with the Army and Navy and presented by the Planning Board's President, Lieut. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki. It covers the fiscal year which began April 1.

It calls for "accelerating the construction of new ships, the strengthening of air-defense activities, and increasing the production of iron, steel, aluminum, and other munitions needs," the radiocast said.

Japan's heavy losses in shipping in the Pacific war are believed to threaten it with a shipping shortage. Last week's raids on Tokyo and other cities have intensified the demand for stronger air defenses.

"Regarding the demand and supply of petroleum," the radiocast said, "General Suzuki said that newly acquired sources of oil in Japanese-occupied areas in the southern regions have been taken into account.

"He emphasized that the Government further has thoroughly considered the problem of the demand and supply of daily necessities to safeguard the people's livelihood."

Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Information Bureau spokesman, told a press conference the United States had not yet issued a communique on last Saturday's air raids on Japan because "it has no way of communicating with the American warplanes which attacked Japan."

Domei declared that Mr. Hori, answering a question by a neutral correspondent with respect to this comment, implied that none of the raiders had returned to their bases.

First Japanese reports on the raid said that nine of the attacking planes were shot down. Later it was stated several flew on toward China. Subsequently, the Japanese declared advices from Shanghai indicated one of the planes had made a forced landing in Japanese-occupied China and its crew was captured. Thursday night Moscow dispatches said one of the raiders had landed on Soviet territory after losing its bearings and had been interned with its crew.

H. H. J. Lovink, an official of the Netherlands East Indies, said in Washington that the bombing of Japan undoubtedly was a great psychological blow to the Japanese.

Mr. Lovink, chief of the Division of East Asia Affairs of the N. E. I. Government, made the statement at a press conference held with Hubertus J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies.

"The psychological effect will be great," Mr. Lovink said. "The Japanese believe their soil is sacred and should be protected against the enemy. If the life of their Emperor is endangered, it may prove to be the first pin prick, the first doubt, that Japan is invincible."

India:

A resolution urging the All-India Congress Party's Executive Committee to invite the Moslem League to consultations on the establishment of a wartime national government for India was passed today by the Madras branch of the Party.

The resolution also recommended that the Congress Party "acknowledge the Moslem League's claim for separation, should it persist in that claim when the time comes for framing the future Constitution of India."

London reported a growing belief in Ceylon that the Japanese battle fleet, said to have been in Indian waters, has withdrawn from the Bay of Bengal, probably to Singapore.

The Colombo correspondent of the Daily Mail said it was believed this fleet consisted of 3 battleships, 5 aircraft carriers with light and heavy cruisers and destroyers.

He added that the official statement in Madras April 3 that the immediate threat had disappeared supports the belief that the fleet had withdrawn. It has not been heard of officially since April 9, when the British aircraft carrier Hermes and the cruisers Cornwall and Dorsetshire were sunk.

The correspondent cabled that the British had been ranging the Bay of Bengal in search of the fleet without success.

The most likely reason for a withdrawal to Singapore—if such was the case—would be to replenish losses in aircraft suffered in raids on Colombo and Trincomalee, which cost them at least 100 destroyed or damaged for certain, the correspondent said.

Beware of What the Trickster Pulls From His Bag

By a Staff Artist

Minimum Use of Gas Is Urged Pending Ration

Continued from Page 1

tended to the whole nation if Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt finds war workers leaving jobs in the East to go to Midwest factories where they can get gasoline to travel to their work. Mr. Henderson's announcement said the interim plan, effective about May 15, would operate only until July 1, "when it is planned to institute a more elaborate and comprehensive coupon rationing system."

Approximately 54,000,000 of the nation's 131,000,000 people live in the States affected by rationing.

Announcement of rationing had wide repercussions not only in individual families which will have to rearrange their lives to fit the transportation facilities available when automobile-driving is curtailed, but in municipal buildings, resort and amusement headquarters, financial circles, railroad offices and investment firms.

Both the number of tanker sinkings and the diversion to war routes are military secrets that cannot be made public, but the situation appeared serious from Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold F. Iches' statement that the East Coast may soon have to depend entirely on overland transportation. He explained the loss of the Burma oil fields even had their repercussions on American East Coast business since it was necessary to send more U. S. tankers with war oils to Australia.

Well, Axis Autoists Get No Gas at All

By the Associated Press

American motorists facing gasoline rationing may compare their possible allowances with these of their more- and less-fortunate fellow drivers:

United States: For 17 Eastern States scheduled for May 15, "about 25 gallons a month," or 300 gallons a year.

Canada: Begun April 1, between 360 and 432 (imperial) gallons a year, depending upon the supply.

Cuba: Begun April 4, one half of normal.

England: For April, May and June, enough to drive 120 miles a month. After July 1, none except for "genuine need."

Axis and Axis-occupied countries: Begun long ago, none at all, except on special military allowances.

Gas Cut Boomerangs

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Gasoline rationing may cause a serious revenue problem for the Federal Government and the Eastern States.

Gasoline taxes are relied upon to provide the Federal Government with upward of $300,000,000 a year and among the States Gasoline and other motor vehicle taxes sometimes account for more than half of all State revenues. Until rationing is tried out, however, no one knows just how seriously these revenues will be curtailed.

U. S. Need Comes First; Polish Woman Shuns Cash

ALTOONA, Pa. (AP)—A woman who was born in Poland but became an American citizen refused today to accept payment of $5,000 Federal insurance in the fatality of her sailor son, declaring the Government needed the money more than she and her husband, a coal miner.

Chief Signalman Charles Lynch, Navy Recruiting Officer, identified her only as a resident of Cresson, Pa. Her son was lost in the battle of Java.

"We have enough to live on," Chief Signalman Lynch quoted her as saying, "and when the Navy women's auxiliary is formed, my daughter plans to join."

She is reported as having another son in the Navy.

Japanese Want Australia, But Is Cost Too Great?

Continued from Page 1

water wells is an esoteric art practiced among the aborigines, rather than a matter of map reading, and where literally no food exists.

Furthermore, the desirable, inhabited, industrialized, and water and food-providing portions of Australia are mostly along the eastern seaboard, increasing as the coast progresses southwards, and in the Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth areas of the south. What Japan wants is like a big letter "L" facing left with the whole bulk of the continent between its heel, where the most important things are, and Japan's main positions in the East Indies and Malaya.

The Japanese perhaps could land almost at will along the northern and, particularly, along the northwestern coasts, but it would be a waste of their time. Suppose they should try Darwin (they probably would fail now since the arrival of American air forces), they still would be 1,000 miles or more from anything worth attacking. Theoretically, from Darwin they could advance by air stepping-stones toward the southeastern objectives, but every step they made would be a step away from their lines of water-borne supplies and everything they used from gasoline and water to planes would have to come by water and be moved overland always under air attack.

Suppose they should try the most remote northwestern corner or the midwestern coastline. Then they would be even farther from anything — except Perth — worth having. In fact, they would be better off staying on their ships than in trying to land along those long and almost empty coastlines of the north and northwest. In other words, what they can take easily is not worth having from a strategic point of view since crossing Australia overland against any opposition at all presents one of the world's most difficult military problems.

The fact is that Australia always has depended largely on water transportation—a fact which explains the almost unbelievable primitiveness of its passenger rail facilities. Until the war began and shipping was needed for other things, it was quite the normal thing to travel from Sydney to Melbourne by water. Australians always thought of freight movements in terms of shipping even for relatively short distances and particularly for any such haul as from Melbourne to Perth.

Defender Has Advantages

Geographic and geologic conditions which made Australia a fringe of population around two sides of a continent connected by water apply equally to any invasion attempt. It is not enough merely to reach some point on the Australian coast. Whatever the enemy desires to reach ultimately, he must reach primarily by water and, in the process, must expect to be subjected to heavy punishment from the air.

These conditions impose equal burdens on the defenders but give them a relative advantage. They have a serious transportation problem, but they can meet it now in security. They can put what they need exactly where they want it and where, in case of invasion, it can be destroyed easily and surely. Europe has proven that applying the scorched-earth policy to large cities or heavily inhabited industrialized areas never proves wholly successful. There always is something left to aid the enemy. The Germans fueled their armored divisions in France from French roadside gasoline stations. That is impossible in Australia. The attackers would find nothing to help them in the bulk of the continent while the defenders already have what is necessary where it is needed.

The result of these conditions, plus the fact that Australia now is defended by a large, well-equipped, well-distributed, well-organized military force means that the time has passed when the Japanese could hope to occupy the important parts of Australia with anything short of a major invasion army, and that probably is something that cannot be spared now from their Chinese, Burmese, and Indian commitments with Russia on the northern flank.

In addition, before the Japanese attempted a major invasion, they almost certainly would need New Caledonia which protects the flank of Australia's eastern seaboard. But their most advanced major base now is Rabaul New Britain, and that is under heavy and constant attack. Should the Allies drive them out of New Guinea and retake Rabaul, serious danger to Australia would be almost competely removed and the main Japanese advance naval base at Truk Island would come under Allied air attack. That is the real question now—whether the tide can be reversed and the enemy endangered at Truk.

Forest Fires Raging in Four Southern States

BREVARD, N. C., April 24 (AP)—Raging forest fires that stubbornly resisted the united efforts of air patrols and volunteer fire fighters had spread today over 32,000 acres of rich timberland in four southern states.

Some of the blazes were attributed to incendiarism and in North Carolina Gov. J. M. Broughton ordered State Bureau of Investigation agents into the Pisgah National Forest, where 14,000 acres have been laid waste since last Sunday.

Meanwhile, a new siege of fires broke out in southwest Virginia while Forest Rangers and CCC units there battled a furious blaze that has consumed at least 12,000 acres.

The South's worst timber conflagration in years spread during the night to North Georgia and Southeast Kentucky, and U. S. Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher immediately restricted public use of National Forests in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia.

Flights of Civil Air Patrol planes flew low over the hills of western North Carolina and northern Georgia to direct the ground fighters and to spot new fires that sprang up periodically in isolated regions.

Citing "definite evidence" of incendiarism in the Pisgah fires, Governor Broughton directed the mobilization of one or more State Guard companies and sent additional State Highway patrolmen to the region.

Taylor Heads 'Ascap,' Taking Buck's Post

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Gene Buck, who for nearly two decades led the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers through myriad legal battles, has lost his post to Deems Taylor, composer and critic.

Mr. Taylor will serve without pay as did Mr. Buck until 1929, when his salary was fixed at $50,000. He accepted a $15,000 cut during the recent controversy with radio networks over contracts.

Twenty-one of "Ascap's" 24 directors elected Mr. Taylor President for a one-year term yesterday.

Mr. Taylor said he contemplated no radical changes in the society's operations. His talents have won him fame as a writer, composer, critic and radio commentator on music. He wrote three operas, "The King's Henchman," "Peter Ibbetson" and "Ramuntcho."

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Canada Looks To Resources Of Man Power

By Morris McDougall
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 24—As the United States prepares to launch its fourth big registration of man power this week end considerable interest is manifested in Canada where the Dominion's new Selective Service program has provided a blueprint for mobilization of man power for the services and for industry.

At present officials here are engaged on the compilation of the man power inventory and on securing information on the future requirements of war industries. During the next twelve months about 300,000 will be required for war industries, and for the armed forces. Of the total number, 70,000 or more are expected to be women who will be called upon to take a larger part in industrial labor as the demand grows.

As the non-essential industry of the country contracts, labor will be freed for war industry. Men of military age—that is from 17 to 45—who are physically fit will not be allowed to take employment in non-essential industries or in certain industries which are essential but which can be adequately conducted by women or older men unless they receive a permit from the Selective Service officer. An example of essential enterprise of the kind is the bakery business.

Elliott M. Little, Director of Selective Service, has said that the Government has no intention of building an unemployment problem by preventing men from taking restricted jobs if essential jobs are not available. A physically fit single man of military age will find it difficult to get employment in restricted industries. For the time being at least older men and married men with dependents will be given more consideration. Permits to work in restricted occupations will be granted only on a temporary basis and may be revoked at any time.

Women Not Compelled

The compulsory regulations do not apply to women, but the call has gone out to them. Women who are willing to work are asked to notify employment offices.

From August, 1940 to August, 1941 from 130,000 to 160,000 men left the farm either to join the forces or to take jobs in war industry. In some sections of the country the shortage of farm labor has become quite acute. The Government has accordingly ruled that no farm laborer may enter any other employment except seasonally in work like logging, fishing and trapping, unless he has a permit. There is of course nothing to permit him from enlisting in the armed forces.

Young farmers of draft age, between 21 and 30, may have their compulsory military training postponed if his work on the farm is considered essential. The Government, however, is not placing in this class anyone who has entered farm work after March 23. The regulation designed to help the farm labor situation cannot be used as a meanse of dodging military training by anyone employed in other industry who feels that the farm is a good safe spot. There have been attempts of this kind, but the movement has been checked. It is claimed that the agricultural end of the National Selective Service Program is being organized promptly and efficiently.

No attempt will be made to "freeze" labor to any one industry, if farm labor is excepted. Workers are allowed to move from one essential occupation to the other.

The training program for skilled or semi-skilled labor will be further expanded and will as far as possible follow the listed requirements of war plants. The training will be carried out partly in technical schools operating under the Dominion-Provincial technical instructional plan, and partly in plants, while instruction in management will be carried out in special classes in the universities.

Voluntary Effort Continued

Voluntary effort is not to be discarded or superseded by compulsion. In general it is accepted that the voluntary worker who puts his whole heart into his work is more efficient than the draftee, but it is quite clear that the Government will not hesitate to use its powers of compulsion where it may be necessary.

The staff of the National Selective Service is being rapidly appointed. The service's advisory board is beginning to hold its sessions. Through careful planning it is hoped to avoid confusion which might result from a hit and miss organization of such a large enterprise. Compiling the man power inventory is helped by the records of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and officials of this body are acting in a temporary capacity as National Selective Service officers. It is pointed out in regard to the new regulations that they are no more drastic than the price and wage control. It is furthermore claimed by the Director of National Selective Service that the machinery being established is designed to be of value in the transition from war to peace.

As far as technical personnel is concerned the control of the government is direct. Where a technical expert or engineer is needed in a war job, his employer must release him, and must agree to take him back at the end of the war. As war industry expands and labor shortage becomes acute, it is considered probable that labor rationing might be needed. In that case the Selective Service might be called on to allot to each employer only such men as could be spared to meet his essential needs.

Just Before the Commando Raid

Associated Press

Getting Ready for Action

Wearing the bonnet of his clan, Lord Lovat, member of a famous Scottish military family, reads orders to his Commandos before they left for a daring raid on the Nazi-occupied port of Boulogne on April 22. For two hours the Commandos battled the bewildered Nazis before returning to England without the loss of a single man, the British reported.

Troops' Gardeners in Britain Doubling '41 in Vegetables

LONDON, April 24 (CP)—The growing season of 1941, a period of trial and error in the British Army's food offensive, produced the equivalent of 25,000,000 daily rations of vegetables. For 1942 the Army—and this includes the gardeners among the Canadian troops in Britain—plans an all-out offensive aimed at producing 50,000,000 daily rations.

The hope is that at least 10,000 acres will be cultivated by troops under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. Clark, Assistant Director of Army Agriculture.

Last year, at Canadian Corps headquarters, soldier-gardeners produced enough vegetables to keep headquarters supplied. Lord Tweedsmuir, a captain and son of Canada's late Governor-General, began the garden project at Corps, and before it was completed men of all ranks, from Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton down, had taken part.

"More and more lawns are to be dug up to grow food and the Army is determined to do its utmost to produce a much larger proportion of its own vegetable rations," said Colonel Clark.

"We have already added nearly 2,000 acres to last year's figure of 4,000 under cultivation by soldiers, and we hope to reach 10,000. This may well be a vital harvest year."

In each command the plan is to use 100 soldiers on full-time agriculture and when troops move out of requisitioned buildings, leaving their gardens they started in the spring, these full-time gardeners will be called on to tend the vegetable plots until new occupants of the quarters become organized for agriculture.

In some requisitioned houses the civilian gardener is retained by the owner and Colonel Clark said the Army has arranged that these civilians should grow food instead of flowers on the estates.

In this tight little isle each Army command has its agricultural officer, most of them men who in civilian life knew considerable about growing things.

Last year, the first full year the plan of production was in operation, the British Army realized £110,000, £50,000 going back to the treasury for money advanced for seeds, tools and sundries, plus £30,000 as share of profits, and £20,000 went to the various commands for regimental funds.

The crops are "sold" through the Navy, Army and Air Force institutes. Units feeding the troops with their own produce make a monthly return showing how many rations have been provided which normally would have been drawn from stores and the units are given credit in the command agricultural fund for money which the N. A. A. F. I. recovers from the War Office and which normally would have gone for payment of rations.

War Was 'Foreign' To Welsh Village But It's Not Now

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—A sleepy, remote village in the Berwyn Mountains of Wales has just gone to war officially with Germany—more than two and one-half years after the rest of Great Britain.

The village, whose name is being withheld, always has been strongly nationalist. Everybody speaks Welsh and the war was a "foreign" one declared by the English in London and the villagers would have none of it.

The other night, however, a German bomber dropped a stick of bombs on the mountain nearby. The roof of the village chapel was riddled. The windows of many houses were blown in and slates flew from the roofs.

Anger flamed in the village. The elders held a meeting and made a formal declaration.

Every man, woman and child has a personal responsibility to defeat Hitler and help the United Nations win, they proclaimed.

Russia Takes 'Golden Range' After Four Days of Fighting

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 24 (AP)—Red Star said today Russian forces had captured "The Golden Range," a menacing German stronghold in the Crimea, but there were reports that some Finns had moved south to bolster Nazi divisions on the Kalinin front.

The Golden Range, not specifically located in the Soviet account, was said to have been taken after four days of sharp fighting. The Germans lost 300 killed, several big guns, 50 machine-guns and dozens of trench mortars, said Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper.

The Germans were said to have routed the Russians once from freshly captured positions before finally capitulating.

With the main sectors of the German-Russian front still slushy, fighting flared spasmodically in the deep South and the North, where the battlefields were respectively dry and still frozen.

Russian advices said the Red Army broke through a sector of the Finnish front before Leningrad last week and knifed through the Finnish lines in Karelia this week. There has been nothing here since to indicate a lessening of the Soviet drives.

On the Southwest front Red Army men found 10 big guns and additional small arms abandoned with melting of the snows.

[The Nazi High Command reported in a radiocast from Berlin that German troops have made a number of successful advances in the Donets Basin, on the Southern half of the Russian front.]

Norse Teachers Shipped to Nazi Camp in Arctic

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP)—The Oslo correspondent of the newspaper Social Demokraten reported today that 500 Norwegian school teachers, jammed below decks on a small steamer designed to accommodate half that number, had been shipped to a Nazi work camp in the Arctic zone under circumstances so bad that some became insane

The correspondent estimated 1,100 teachers have been arrested for their revolt against the Nazi-sponsored regime of Prime Minister Maj. Vidkun Quisling and shipped to labor camps in the Far North, where they presumably are being forced to work on Nazi defense installations.

The dispatch said police "acted brutally" in herding the latest contingent aboard ship at Trondheim, while once under way the teachers suffered from hopelessly inadequate water and food supplies and sanitary facilities.

In answer to protests from clergy and even members of his own party, Major Quisling was said to have announced that "these teachers are guilty of criminal offenses. Clergymen should try to persuade them to come to their right minds."

No More New Private Phones Come Under New Restrictions

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Five new restrictions on civilian life have been ordered by the Government in the gradual move toward a war footing for the whole nation.

The latest orders curtail local and long distance truck deliveries, restrict the installation of new telephones, reduce the amount of elastic used in corsets and girdles, forbid the manufacture of fishing tackle and fix prices on china, pottery and many cotton products such as sheets, blankets, diapers, towels and ginghams.

A summary:

Trucks—Effective May 15 local carriers, including stores, can make no special (one-call-to-a-trip) deliveries except to hospitals and the armed services and can make no "call-backs" or repeated attempts to deliver goods to the same person on the same day. In addition, local carriers must reduce their other mileage by 25 per cent as compared with corresponding months last year. In the inter-city trucking industry, all trucks must be loaded to capacity on outgoing trips and to at least 75 per cent capacity on return trips, with carriers pooling their facilities wherever necessary.

Telephones—Hereafter, new telephones may not be installed except for persons engaged in direct war work or in occupations essential to public welfare, or unless existing exchange lines capacity can handle them without disrupting essential services. The Bell System estimated this would result in denial of about 200,000 applications this year for residential telephone service. Preferred categories include armed services, government agencies, medical and dental service, newspapers, press associations, common carriers and pipelines.

Prices—Ceilings were placed on the manufacturers' prices of hundreds of china and pottery items and on most cotton products now ontside price control. The china price ceiling is based on the level of Oct. 1-15, 1941; the cotton ceiling bases prices on those of July 21 to Aug. 15, 1941, and is expected to bring about considerably lower prices than those now prevailing.

Elastic—The amount of elastic fabric which may be used in each corset, girdle, combination or brassiere was ordered reduced by about 50 per cent. Total output of manufacturers was cut by 25 per cent.

Fishing Tackle—Effective May 31 manufacture of fishing tackle is prohibited. Production of fish hooks may be continued at a rate equal to one-half last year's.

Bigger Truck Loads

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee heard that, beginning May 15, the Office of Defense Transportation would fix minimum loads for motor transportation and would reduce special deliveries to prevent certain kinds of waste.

Also, Director Joseph B. Eastman of the ODT told the Committee, orders are to become effective then to provide pooling arrangements.

Mr. Eastman remarked also that there was "quite a supply of station wagons that might be commandeered" to supplement local transportation.

Women's Vegetable Army Organized in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, April 24 (AP)—An army of women vegetable growers, who will share surpluses with their neighbors has been organized by Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, wife of the United States Minister to Australia, who hopes by next spring to have most Canberra housewives as active gardeners.

Nazis See Van of Invasion In RAF and Commando Raids

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—Signs are multiplying that the Nazis are becoming worried over intensification of Britain's air offensive against Germany and German-occupied coastal targets.

On top of the growing frequency of Commando raids along the coast of Europe, these raids are beginning to be seen for what they really are—the forerunner of the British-American invasion of the continent.

The Nazis are trying to turn the British public against the Royal Air Force's bombing policy. Over the "New British Broadcasting Service" which pours propaganda from Germany constantly into this country, speakers strive to belittle the effects of the RAF's raids and suggest in the "friendliest fashion" that the heavy-bomber policy is a foolish misuse of the RAF's resources.

The effect of this argument is exactly nil. For it is now clear that the official assurances of multiplying RAF bombardment of targets in and around Germany are being substantiated. And with arrival of United States bombing planes in Britain already beginning to shape up into a formidable force to be used in conjunction with the RAF in its forays, there is every likelihood that Germany in the future is going to come under a rain of bombs such as it never before experienced.

Reserves Held in West

All this is having the effect of forcing Germany to retain increasingly large reserves of the Luftwaffe on the western side of the continent, forces which are sorely needed on the Eastern Front.

This correspondent has just been talking with a man whose personal experience covers the entire history of heavy air bombing and whose latest "Halifax" products are helping to carry war to Germany with ever-growing intensity. F. Handley Page is the name of this British pioneer of large-scale aircraft design.

"Away back in 1914," he told me, "the Admiralty commissioned me to build a really heavy bomber. It was to be capable of 72 miles an hour and of carrying at least a half dozen 112-pound bombs. It was in the air within 12 months, equipped with two Rolls Royce Eagle engines of 275 horsepower each. The development was such that just before the end of the war the British had a squadron in the air of four-engined heavy bombers especially built to raid Berlin.

"Few people know that but it is quite true. Machines for this purpose weighed 30,000 pounds and could carry a bomb load of 1,000 pounds. They never were sent to Berlin, however, because the British Cabinet saw the end of the war in sight, and decided not to use them."

Today Mr. Handley Page is concerned with turning out a new type of Halifax bomber—this time it is a machine that weighs 27 tons fully loaded and is capable of carrying more than five tons of bombs on long flights. These bombers have a range of 3,000 miles and a top speed approaching 300 miles an hour. The engines comprise four Rolls-Royce Merlins of 1,175 horsepower at an altitude of 20,500 feet.

Wing Span Is Smaller

The wing span today is one foot less than the hundred feet which was the wing span of the original Handley Page machine. The main plane area is 1,250 square feet as compared to the 1918 wing area of 1,480 square feet.

Mr. Handley Page's "Halifax" was one of the first machines in Britain to be ordered in large quantities direct from the drawing board and put directly into production. With the exception of modifications to meet changes in service requirements, it has not been altered since the day it flew in prototype form 24 years ago. It is being produced by several large manufacturing companies and numbers of subcontracting firms in addition to the Handley Page organization and it is split for manufacturing purposes into a number of components each of which is divided again into assembly and subassembly units. Thus, the construction of each plane is spread over the largest possible number of operators, assembly time is reduced to a minimum, and there is a continuous flow through production lines to airfields where crews are waiting to go into action.

The crew for a Halifax is normally seven men—two pilots, a navigator-bombardier, radio operator, front gunner, midship gunner, and tail gunner. The main compartment for the crew is in the forward part of the fuselage ahead of the engines and it has what they call in real estate agents' phraseology "every modern convenience." That is to say, it is protected by an armor-plate bulkhead from attack in the rear, is heated by warm air drawn from radiators connected to the engine-cooling system, and the center section is fitted with bunks as rest quarters for members of the crew "off duty."

Being heavily armed with a total of eight Browning machine guns, a Halifax can take care of itself against enemy fighters and its remarkable maneuverability, considering its size, enables it to take effective action to avoid the attention of searchlights and anti-aircraft artillery.

More Formidable Planes

The impression one gets in talking with the persons responsible for producing these leviathans of the air is that they are only just the start of things in regard to bombing the Nazis—the shape of far more formidable things to come. At present, the horsepower in aircraft engines has an operational top of around 2,200 but designers are busy trying to overcome that limitation and, to cite the words of Maj. Alexander P. Seversky, "research is proceeding successfully on airplane engines that develop as much as 8,000 horsepower."

A plane like the American B-19, a big experimental Douglas bomber with a bomb capacity of 18 tons and a range of 7,750 miles, with stepped up power along the lines Major Seversky suggests raises the prospect of bombers with a bomb capacity of between 50 and 100 tons being able to fly nonstop right around the globe.

The heavy bomber is one of three main types of airplane to be used by Britain and America against the Nazis. The others are light high-speed bombers and single-seat fighter planes. Air power is held to rest on the foundations of these three main types of planes in the development and employment of which Britain and America propose to pool their resources in an Allied plan which gives the Handley Page Halifaxes an important role right now. As a vast backing of reinforcements and replacements are being built up in the United States and here for future operations, Germany is being belabored more and more heavily by day and night and, in the words of Mr. Handley Page, "This is only the start."

RAF Planes Bomb Nazi Base in Baltic

By the Associated Press

London, April 24

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers "heavily attacked the Baltic port of Rostock" last night and left widespread fires burning and apparently much damage, the Air Ministry announced today.

The Germans had been reported sending streams of war supplies from Rostock to the Russian-Finnish fronts.

"Four of our aircraft are missing," the Ministry reported.

Farmers in Army Up, Sitting Around, So, 'Bugle' Earlier

GUELPH, Ontario, April 24 (CP)—Reveille at the Canadian active Army basic training center near here sounds now at 6 a. m. instead of 6:30, and the reason for the change is "something new in Army life" for Lieut. M. F. Gladman, Adjutant.

He said that a group of western Canada farmers training at the center couldn't stay in bed until 6:30 after years of getting up at 5 a. m. to begin farm work. Each morning several of them would be up long before reveille, sitting on the edges of their beds, talking and waiting. So the change was made.

Lieutenant Gladman said it was pleasant for instructors to have men so willing to train. There was no comment from the other soldiers affected by the change.

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Laval Must First Win French People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, April 24—Pierre Laval's first moves as pilot of Vichy France's political destiny may determine whether the French people will rise against him or permit him to govern for a time without protest.

The general opinion in Unoccupied France is that M. Laval will make every effort to win at least a degree of confidence from the people by convincing them that he is honestly trying to improve their position.

It is believed that he will endeavor to offer them something which, on the surface at least, appears strikingly favorable to France's interests.

The newspaper L'Ordre, for example, says M. Laval must offer peace and expressed itself thus: "Laval has his time to harmonize France's action with the Third Reich and in a vast reorganization of continental Europe. To do so necessitates a moral reconciliation between the two peoples. Laval's purpose is to try to dominate the political passions while he tries to get peace."

Can Laval Succeed?

There is the widest divergence of views in France, as elsewhere, as to whether M. Laval can convince the majority of Frenchmen of the necessity or desirability of a policy of continental solidarity, but he has not left the slightest doubt that he is going to try.

In the main, the public has taken M. Laval's return to power as if it believed the consequences for France in its exposed strategical position might be immediate and drastic.

In any event the French people have no illusions about M. Laval's basic aims.

M. Laval has declared against any future alliance with England and full participation in the "New Europe" as planned by Germany. The historic character of this decision, if circumstances permit it being carried out, has been commented upon far and wide.

The seriousness with which this effort at a fundamental change is regarded, is seen in the fact that newspapers throughout Europe carried the complete text of M. Laval's radiocast immediately after he assumed power, which has not been done for any program speech of a French Premier in the memory of the oldest newspaperman.

What of Consequences?

Aware of the hostility toward M. Laval and his program in England and America, the French people are openly fearful of the consequences of his assumption of power. Laval partisans, however, say the present situation does not necessarily lead to immediate complications. France, they say, has the setup favorable to a German entente and various semiofficial comments coming from Germany show the Nazis realize there is not unanimous opinion in France, though immediate dramatic consequences are not necessarily going to follow, due to action from that quarter. They also allege that France has not and will not be called upon to do anything which will incite a hostile action against it from the Allied powers. Judging from the newspapers, beginning with Le Temps and including for once a similarity of viewpoint in the newspapers of both Occupied and Unoccupied France, one may expect first an intensification of France's participation in the "crusade against bolshevism."

Incidentally, the new form of the French State is significant. As it is now established, France—in theory at least—can change its government and its policy without upsetting the regime or affecting the military power.

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's position can now be best compared to that of Admiral Nicholas Horthy as Regent in Hungary—the permanent head of the state. As the military command in fact has always a certain independence, which at times of crisis is accentuated, Admiral Jean Darlan's new position in supreme command of the armed forces, it is claimed, gives him a real power, especially as he remains Marshal Pétain's designated successor.

With the whole army of France and its colonies under his command and a new air force, which is growing rapidly, he also has most of the French Fleet, which before the war ranked just after Japan's in importance and it is still intact and in service.

A special law has also given Admiral Darlan command without any limit of age.

The premiership is, on the other hand, subject to change according to the decision of the Chief of State. The Premier, however, has extensive powers while in office. As things stand, M. Laval, having convinced Marshal Pétain that the time has come to speed up the policy of collaboration inaugurated 18 months ago when Marshal Pétain and Hitler met at Montoire, there cannot be the slightest doubt of M. Laval's intention, with the Marshal's support, to push steadily in that direction as rapidly as domestic and foreign reaction permits.

Laval to Function Part-Time in Paris

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, April 24

The British radio said this morning that according to neutral reports, Pierre Laval and some of his colleagues, as well as Admiral Jean Darlan, intend to fulfill part of their functions in Paris.

This will enable them to maintain close contact with the Nazis and to escape the control of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, added the radiocast.

Nazi Execution of Frenchmen Known to Total at Least 722

VICHY, April 24 (AP)—At least 722 Frenchmen are known to have been ordered executed in the several months that the German system of executing Frenchmen has been in operation—and this figure admittedly is far from complete.

The hostage system was not known in the early part of the German occupation of France. Until 14 months after France sued for an armistice there was no German Army ordinance taking the punishment for breaches of the civil peace out of French hands. The hostage system itself was not proclaimed until just eight months ago today. For one month it was even suspended.

An announcement by Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, that he had obtained commuted sentences for three de Gaullist recruits disclosed incidentally that on March 3, 1941, a member of the de Gaullist military recruiting network was shot by a German firing squad at Nancy.

No more executions were made public until six months later, when terrorist activity broke out in the occupied zone.

Wholesale Arrests

The first rumblings began in July when the German Army was swinging into Soviet Russian territory and the newly designated Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, began arresting Leftist labor elements by the hundreds.

It was not until last Aug. 12 that a startling incident brought a wave of disorders into public view—two mass demonstrations broke out in Paris and shots were exchanged with the French police.

Three days later Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, military administrator of Occupied France, issued an ordinance making Communist activity there a capital offense.

The ordinance apparently was considered retroactive because the first two executions on Aug. 20 were for participation in the Aug. 12 demonstrations.

Aug. 20 also was the date of the mass arrest of all 6,000 Jews inhabiting the 11th Arrondissement of Paris, in an apparently unsuccessful effort to nab the terrorist leader, Gilbert Andre Brustlein, who still is at large.

Also, attempts on the lives of German Army men and particularly railroad sabotage were becoming common.

System Inaugurated

Three days later the Nazis inaugurated the hostage system with the announcement that "in the case of a new criminal act a number of hostages corresponding to the gravity of the act committed will be shot."

On the same day Communist activity was made punishable by execution under French law as well and special French courts were set up in an effort to take the extremist problem back into French hands.

In spite of this, on Aug. 30 eight more Frenchmen were shot by a Nazi firing squad for espionage and de Gaullism.

As the terrorism continued, Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, commander of the city of Paris, decreed the capital punishment for possessors of illegal arms, a decree which was to take a heavy toll of lives.

Sept. 16 was the first time the execution of hostages was announced, with a batch of 10 shot.

The executions continued steadily until on Oct. 3 the Germans caused surprise with an announcement that a total of 71 Frenchmen had been shot.

This was 21 more than any available record showed and it was the last time any official total was given. Since then it has been necessary to add such day-to-day official announcements which may happen to be received from various parts of France. No other figures may be given.

A climax was reached at the end of October, when 100 hostages were executed for two assassinations of German officers in Bordeaux and Nantes.

Brief Hiatus

One hundred more were to be shot but the order was countermanded after a hectic week in which Marshal Philippe Pétain, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill made radiocasts about the case and Gen. Charles de Gaulle called for a stand-by strike in France.

The last execution before the suspension order took place on Oct. 24. The truce was established after 284 Frenchmen had been executed, practically all in two months. Altogether five Germans had been killed by terrorists.

On Nov. 28, the executions were resumed after other methods of punishment, such as curfews, and rewards for capturing terrorists, such as the release of any prisoner designated by the informant, failed to halt the terrorism.

These quickly reached a new climax when the Germans on Feb. 13 announced that 100 hostages would be shot and carried out the order despite a public protest by Marshal Pétain.

The main difference was that the hostages at that time and since then were specified to be "Communists, Jews, and people responsible through solidarity"—to show that the population as a whole was not being held responsible.

The announcements have become more and more incomplete, appearing in the local papers, where they are harder to trace. Thus, it is evident that the problem remains a crucial one for the new government.

'Unsocial' Germans Ordered Executed

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, April 24 (AP)—Capital punishment sentences have been pronounced on two highly placed German businessmen for "unsocial conduct in time of war," it was announced today.

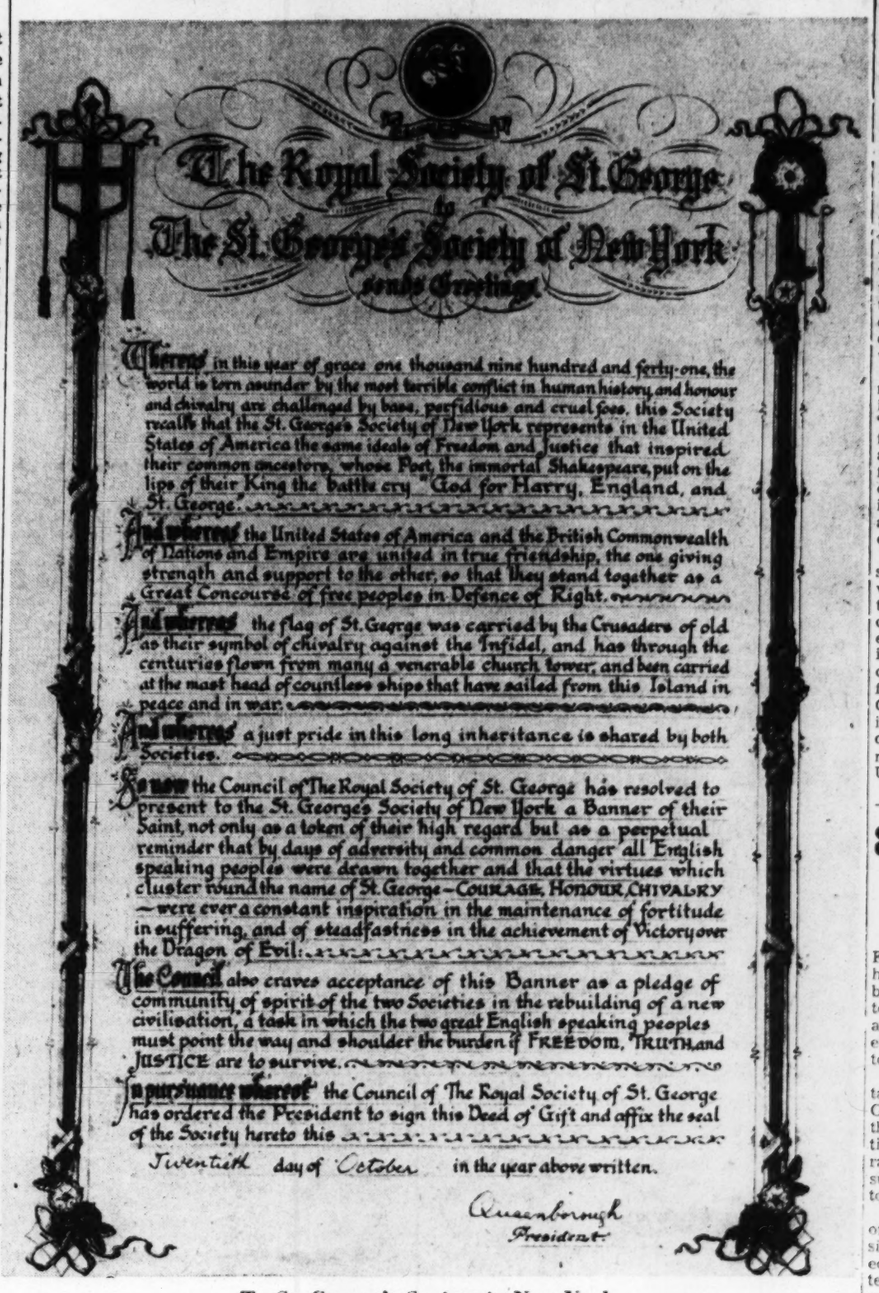
Eugen Hubing, manager of a big armament concern in Brunswick, was convicted of having supplied himself with butter and eggs out of his plant's canteen without handing over the required ration coupons and Karl Winterling, a factory owner at Bamberg, of having hides tanned in his factory and selling them illegally.

This proves, the Berlin radio said, "that the German authorities make no distinction where war criminals are concerned."

Axis Partner Decorates Two High Nazi Officers

BERLIN. (From German radiocasts). April 24 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, and Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the Army High Command, have been awarded the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, the Berlin Radio said today in a Rome dispatch.

Lord Halifax Presents Address



The Royal Society of St. George
to
The St. George's Society of New York
sends Greetings

Whereas in this year of grace one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, the world is torn asunder by the most terrible conflict in human history, and honour and chivalry are challenged by base, perfidious and cruel foes, this Society recalls that the St. George's Society of New York represents in the United States of America the same ideals of Freedom and Justice that inspired their common ancestors, whose Poet, the immortal Shakespeare, put on the lips of their King the battle cry "God for Harry, England, and St. George."

And whereas the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations and Empire are united in true friendship, the one giving strength and support to the other, so that they stand together as a Great Concourse of free peoples in Defence of Right.

And whereas the flag of St. George was carried by the Crusaders of old as their symbol of chivalry against the Infidel, and has through the centuries flown from many a venerable church tower, and been carried at the mast head of countless ships that have sailed from this Island in peace and in war.

And whereas a just pride in this long inheritance is shared by both Societies.

Be it now the Council of The Royal Society of St. George has resolved to present to the St. George's Society of New York a Banner of their Saint, not only as a token of their high regard but as a perpetual reminder that by days of adversity and common danger all English speaking peoples were drawn together and that the virtues which cluster round the name of St. George—COURAGE, HONOUR, CHIVALRY—were ever a constant inspiration in the maintenance of fortitude in suffering, and of steadfastness in the achievement of Victory over the Dragon of Evil.

The Council also craves acceptance of this Banner as a pledge of community of spirit of the two Societies in the rebuilding of a new civilisation, a task in which the two great English speaking peoples must point the way and shoulder the burden if FREEDOM, TRUTH and JUSTICE are to survive.

In pursuance whereof the Council of The Royal Society of St. George has ordered the President to sign this Deed of Gift and affix the seal of the Society hereto this Twentieth day of October in the year above written.

Queensborough
President

To St. George's Society in New York

In the name of the Royal Society of St. George of England, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, presented to the New York society the above illuminated address.

Britain Being Remolded Into Stronger Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The furnace of war is vastly remolding Britain, forging a stronger democracy in which there will be room neither for selfish privileges nor for idleness and which will represent a true "people's victory," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared here last night.

In an address before the 172nd annual dinner of the St. George's Society of New York, held at the Plaza Hotel, Lord Halifax described the effect of war on British character and institutions and declared unequivocally that Britain would by no possible chance go totalitarian.

"The worth of the individual soul and mind and conscience stands too high with the Englishman for him to put it in pawn to some self-appointed leader," he said. "We are not out to kill dictatorship in Germany in order to introduce it into England."

In the name of the Royal Society of St. George of England, the British Ambassador presented to the New York society a flag bearing the Cross of St. George, a reproduction of a banner used by the English society, and an illuminated address.

The world has moved so fast that it has not realized the changes taking place in England, Lord Halifax said. Holding these changes to be "for the best," he said taxation was leveling out differences of wealth and redistributing national income "in a way our fathers would have thought inconceivable."

"As far as is humanly possible, we shall see that the curse of unemployment which haunted us in the 'twenties and 'thirties does not return after this war," he added. "Many of the best minds in England are engaged on this vital problem, and already we have seen the first fruits of our labors."

Great changes, he said, are being felt by the participation in war work of people drawn from all sections, by the provision of communal restaurants for British workers, and by the building of more than 1,000 day nurseries for the children of women working in the war factories.

Lord Halifax said a new unity had been born in Britain as its peoples had looked at the German forces in full array across the Channel and realized the duty of holding nothing back from the common cause.

"So in the England we mean to build we shall be determined to do everything we can to give full and equal opportunity to all our citizens," he declared. "This is a people's war, and victory will be a people's victory, the life that we shall seek to establish will rest upon the twin foundations of rights and duties. In the new England there will be no room either for selfish privilege or idleness."

No nation could pass through such a war and emerge unchanged, he continued, but change was the oldest tradition of the English race, he stressed, and British institutions were preserved because they were able to adapt themselves to change.

Expressing full confidence in ultimate victory by the United Nations, the British Ambassador recalled that under the agreement between Britain and the United States signed last February, both countries pledged themselves to work together with all other nations of like mind to establish more free and fair trading conditions.

"Insofar as we can succeed in this purpose, it is reasonable to hope that it will reflect itself both in improved standards of living and in happier relations between the nations," he said.

Darlan 'Trump' In Vichy Navy?

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Admiral Philippe Auboyneau, commander of the Free French naval forces, said here he did not believe the Vichy-controlled fleet would be turned over to the Germans.

The fleet, he said in an interview, was perhaps Admiral Darlan's best trump, but he asserted that men in the Vichy Navy should be warned against German tricks or tricks by Chief of Government Laval.

The Admiral intimated, for example, that Vichy vessels might be used to convoy merchant ships, ostensibly with food for France, but actually with material for Germany, in which case fighting would ensue and the Vichy-controlled fleet would find itself engaged against the British and the United States.

Admiral Auboyneau said that he thought the admirals of the Vichy fleet needed to be converted to the Free French cause rather than the ordinary seamen.

The Admiral is in New York, en route to London, where he will make his headquarters for a time, although he said "I hope I have to leave London soon for some operations."

Not Gold and Not Fish But Rubber in River!

By the Canadian Press

Calgary, Alberta, April 24

They've struck "pay dirt" in the Bow River—not gold-bearing but rubber.

A firm dredging a new gravel ditch across the bed of the Bow has been bringing up old tires and tubes with each load of gravel. More than 50 tires of all shapes, sizes and ages have already come up and more are expected from the favored spot where, in other days, Calgarians discarded old tires and tubes.

Break With Vichy Hints New Role for South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—The South African Government's severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government is looked upon here as presaging a more active war role by the Union of South Africa.

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' note on the rupture made it clear that the reason for the break was that Pierre Laval's presence in the Cabinet showed plainly that the French Government "no doubt under strong pressure, had now decided radically to change their course and accept collaboration with the Axis."

This thesis is now widely and almost universally accepted here, as is the conclusion of the note that "we do not cease to cherish a firm faith in the resurrection of France and we shall continue to labor and fight for the day when France will once more resume her proud place in the world and her proper role among the champions of the rights of man."

Field Marshal Smuts' action assumes particular significance in view of a recent statement in which the South African Premier, discussing the danger of the Japanese establishing bases on the French island of Madagascar off the coast of South Africa, said "we are in friendly relations with the Vichy Government. We have not the least idea of aggression against or attack on Madagascar so long as it does not become a danger to us in the Union of South Africa."

But he added: "If Madagascar were used as base for attack on us and our interests we should not fold our hands and sit still."

Now that the South African Government has broken with Vichy, the question arises of what the Union's attitude toward the Madagascar menace will be. The British press today freely discusses the prospect that the "prevention" occupation of Madagascar from South Africa might become essential.

General Smuts is known to hold the view that principal strategic aim of the Axis is for Japan and Germany to "shake hands" in the Indian Ocean. He recently expressed his conviction that as a result of this Axis effort "South Africa will be much more of a war base than hitherto."

On the disputed question of the advisability of arming the large native non-European population of South Africa Prime Minister Smuts recently declared he would not hesitate to do so "if South Africa were attacked by a yellow race."

Meanwhile Canada and Eire, it is pointed out here, are now the only countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations which maintain relations with Vichy. There is no apparent prospect of Dublin taking any action, but the situation in Ottawa is considered another matter altogether.

Canadian action is likely to be co-ordinated with that taken by Washington, and impression here is that by breaking with Vichy, Field Marshal Smuts, has set a significant precedent.

80 French Hostages Await Executions by Nazi Forces

VICHY, France, April 24 (AP)—France awaited word of 80 French hostages who were scheduled to be executed by Nazi authorities today unless the perpetrators of an attack on a German troops train early this month were turned over to the proper authorities.

Yesterday's reprieve of 20 hostages of St. Nazaire, seized by the Germans because Frenchmen of that important coastal city participated in the British Commando raid of March 28, was the second such act of intended conciliation towards the French in two days.

It came, however, after a total of 123 executions of Frenchmen since the first of April. These executions were carried out in an attempt to stop a series of outbreaks against the German soldiery in widespread areas of occupied France—Paris, Normandy, Brittany, and the Northeastern Departments.

Upwards of 100 hostages remain who are scheduled for execution unless perpetrators of several of the outbreaks are yielded up to the occupying authorities by two deadlines—one last night and one April 26. Among these are 80 hostages taken at Rouen for the bombing of a German troop train, in addition to numerous others already shot for that act. There are 15 at Paris in another group and an unstated number in a third group. However, it was pointed out, even though the deadlines expire without arrests, that does not mean the hostages will be executed immediately.

On April 22 the German military commander in Paris released 20 hostages who would have been shot within a week for the killing of a German soldier in Paris on the night of April 20. Fifteen hostages already had been shot April 21 for this and another German killing, but the Germans explained the 20 were freed because the Monday night killer had been arrested.

The 20 St. Nazaire hostages were freed, after French authorities had made personal representations in their behalf. Among the 20 was Jean Blanchard, an important labor leader, whose arrest attracted especial attention.

Of the 123 persons officially announced as executed this month, 97 were hostages. The other 26 were shot after a communist trial.

Post for Pucheu

NEW YORK (BS)—The British radio reported April 23 that the Berlin radio has announced that Pierre Pucheu, who lost his post as Minister of the Interior in the recent Vichy Cabinet reshuffle has been chosen to go to Bern as Vichy Ambassador to Switzerland. It had hitherto been supposed that M. Pucheu, a collaborationist, would be a member of the Laval Cabinet.

Machines Alone Will Not Win This War Roosevelt Says in Backing U. S. O. Drive

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has pledged America's armed forced that the Nation would "preserve for them, wherever they may be, and without regard to race, creed or color, the moral and spiritual values of the democratic ideals and freedoms for which they are fighting."

In a letter to Harper Sibley, President of the United Service Organizations, endorsing the U. S. O.'s $32,000,000 war fund campaign opening May 11, the President wrote:

"Not by machines alone will we win this war

"Unitedly, unstintingly and without interruption or delay, we have solemnly promised to give our men a mounting tide of guns, tanks, planes and ships.

"We shall keep that promise, and one promise more—that we shall preserve for them, wherever they may be, and without regard to race, creed or color, the moral and spiritual values of the democratic ideals and freedoms for which they now are fighting.

"Because the U. S. O. is unitedly dedicated to that high purpose, and because that high purpose is a vital part of the job of winning this war, the U. S. O. should be supported by everybody—cheerfully, generously, and now."

Pupils of Reich To Spend Summer In Arms Factories

BERN, Switzerland, April 24 (AP)—German high-school boys and girls will spend their summer vacations this year working in munitions factories under a plan mobilizing all the Reich's labor resources, Berlin dispatches to the Basel National Zeitung said today.

Younger students are being mobilized for farm work, and schools in some sectors will be closed immediately so they may go into field camps, the dispatches declared.

Within a few weeks, it was said, there will be scarcely a German man or woman not engaged in some war work.

The biggest gaps in the labor front, however, will be filled by increasing use of war prisoners and civilians imported from conquered lands, the advices reported.

It was expected that most of these would be employed in farming, but the difficulties of transportation were described as great because "the German railways have even more urgent tasks."

Factories Close

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP)—A lack of raw materials, power, and transport facilities is causing many French and Northern German factories to shut down, reports reaching here said.

From the Nazi standpoint, the closings have provided an added inducement to Frenchmen to answer the call to work in Germany, as well as removing production from the more immediate areas of danger from British bombs, it was said.

But in France, industrial circles regard the development as the first step toward transformation of that defeated nation into an agrarian state. (A Paris dispatch received via Vichy said the 150,000th French workman had gone to Germany as a "volunteer laborer.")

In Germany, the Government ordered the closing of a number of textile factories as part of a drive to release workers for more direct war labor and to reduce production of consumers' goods.

War-Buying Tax Exemption Urged

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The House was urged yesterday by its Ways and Means Committee to enact promptly a bill to exempt war purchases from State and local taxation to "speed up the war program" and to prevent diversion of war appropriations from their main purpose.

A majority of the Committee in a report on a bill twice revised said that "from every national standpoint, prompt enactment of this legislation is vitally necessary."

But a six-man minority took the opposite view and said the legislation would interfere seriously with State and local revenues.

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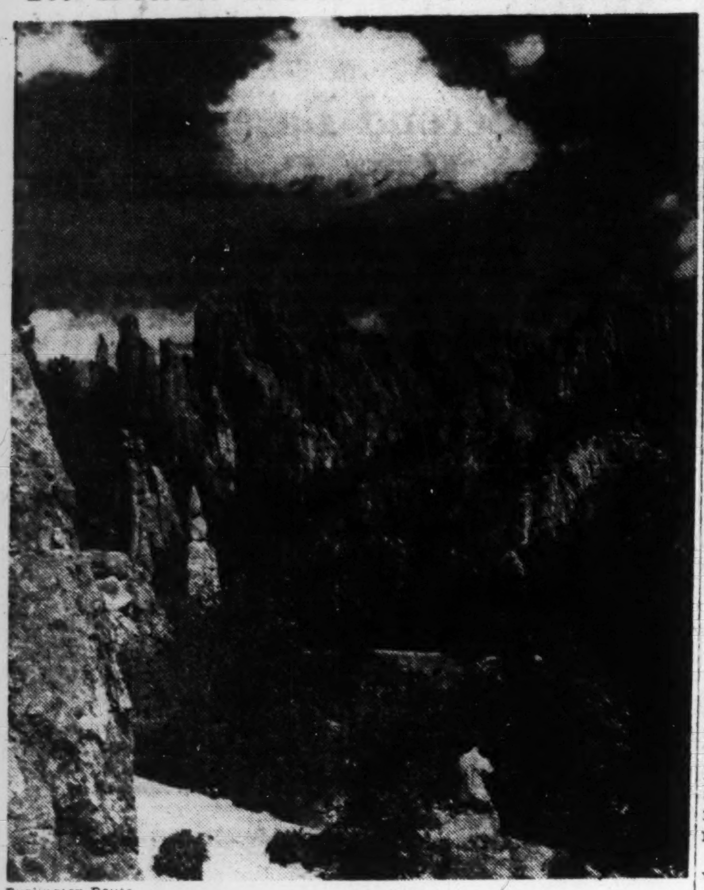

Burlington Route

The Needles Highway

Rugged peaks, pine forests, mountain streams, lakes, mountain meadows and flowers abound in this scenic area.

South Dakota Richly Endowed With Striking Scenic Effects

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To some folks South Dakota may mean vast tan-colored, treeless prairies, with a never-ceasing breeze blowing over them; or endless acres of corn and wheat fields, with here and there a light blue square where a flax field is in bloom. But to folks who have vacationed in the western part of the State, South Dakota means the picturesque mountain beauty of the Black Hills, towns story laden with tales of the romantic Old West, or the strange Egyptian-like scenery of the Bad Lands.

The Sioux Indians called the Black Hills "Paha Sapa," meaning "the mountains that are black." They are pine clad, and when the first white settlers approached at a distance across the bare plains the settlers thought them black, mistook their height, and named them the "Black Hills." Such is the story told by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The Burlington takes you to the Black Hills without additional rail fare if you're on your way to or from Yellowstone National Park, the Big Horn and Buffalo Bill country dude ranches, Glacier National Park, the Pacific Northwest, or Alaska. Should you be en route to or from Colorado vacationlands, or California, you can see the Black Hills for but a small additional rail fare.

Hills Are Mountains

The Black Hills are mountains. In the fantastically whittled Needles region, Harney Peak rears up over 7,000 feet. Perhaps not high compared to the Rockies, but the Black Hills rise from level prairie floors that multiply their height by contrast. Rugged peaks, pine forests, mountain streams, lakes, mountain meadows and flowers—the Black Hills have them all, and easy highways to take you to them. For the hiker and horseback rider who want to explore inner fastnesses far from highways and railroad trains, there are quiet trails.

And for you who like a tale, and like to hear tales spun, the Black Hills region is a treasure book. Visiting there is indeed like walking through a book. It's the land of Custer, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, Calamity Jane. Deadwood, the "two-gun town" of the gold rush days, celebrates its colorful past each summer in a "Days of '76 Celebration." But any day you can travel the old Gold Trail, where the Deadwood stage once lurched perilously along carrying gold cargo and people from the East in search of quick fortunes.

Near to Deadwood is Lead and the fabulously rich Homestake gold mine, still operating, and yielding on an average $17,000,000 a year.

Indian Reservations

To the Southeast and Northeast of the Black Hills are wide Indian reservations. South Dakota has 22,000 Indians. They are still so much a part of the country that they are asked to help in most public celebrations.

And to the east of the Black Hills are the famed Bad Lands, reached by a good highway from Rapid City. There are few trees in the Bad Lands. It's a region of fantastically carved rocks, banded with pink, orange, ochre, gray, rose and white. It's said camels roamed here before ever they roamed in Egypt. It's said the three-toed horse, smaller than a dog, once lived here, and other strange creatures, including the sabre-toothed tiger. Much of the feeling of those strange ages-ago days can be captured on a visit to the Bad Lands in the moonlight. The region has many moods. Sunset and sunrise lend it colorful splendor.

The roundtrip from Rapid City to the Bad Lands can be made easily in a day or less, or you can stay overnight in comfortable cabins.

And of course you'd think a visit to South Dakota incomplete without seeing Mt. Rushmore Memorial near the old mining town of Keystone. The colossal, 60-foot stone faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt (partly fashioned by the late Gutzon Borglum, sculptor), peer out from the mountain top. Years in the making, so far, the work is so huge it will take years more to complete it.

And then there's Custer State Park, south of Keystone, and Wind Cave National Park. In the latter are caverns with miles of spectacular, queer formations, with the wind whistling through them mysteriously. And Wind Cave National Park is one of the few places in the United States where buffalo herds roam at will.

Dawes Home Given For Historic Center

EVANSTON, Ill., April 24 (AP)—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, has given his Evanston home to Northwestern University to establish a Northwestern historical center and to house the nation's largest collection of important documents on the Northwest Territory.

In making the announcement, Dr. Franklin B. Snyder, President of the University, said it is "especially fitting that this important collection of documents should be preserved by Northwestern University, which was founded in 1851 to serve the Northwest Territory."

General Dawes is a great-great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, partner of Gen. Rufus Putnam in the Ohio company which bought and settled the Northwest Territory now embracing Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and a part of Minnesota.

He inherited his ancestor's journals and original documents of the company, as well as more than 1,000 letters dealing with the Territory.

General and Mrs. Dawes will continue to occupy the home. His gift included what the University termed a "generous endowment fund" for its maintenance.

War Overtakes Envelopes

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The heavy brown envelopes which for years have enclosed Department of Agriculture press releases delivered by messenger, have disappeared as another concession to the war effort.

An announcement said that henceforth "each day's releases will be stapled together and delivered without envelopes."

Travel

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Plane Warned U. S. Ship Of Coming Blow

NORFOLK, April 24 (AP)—Crewmen who brought an American cargo ship limping into an East Coast port the day after it was attacked by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast on April 18 said their skipper was warned of the approaching torpedo by a Navy plane zooming low over the water.

Capt. John D. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., master of the medium-sized vessel, barely had time to shout "hard aport' and give the alarm before the torpedo from the unseen raider struck.

The Fifth Naval District Public Relations Office, in announcing the torpedoing, quoted crew members as saying that vessels and planes in the vicinity dropped a number of depth charges in the area where the attack occurred.

Possible destruction of an enemy submarine was reported at Mexico City, where the Mexican Government newspaper Nacional published a report by the crewmen of a Mexican tanker that they had rescued 29 men from a torpedoed United States freighter off the Middle Atlantic Coast last week and that the tanker may have rammed and sunk an enemy submarine lurking near the scene.

The story came out of Tampico, where crewmen filed a sworn report with port authorities. They said that the survivors were landed safely at a United States Atlantic port.

Nacional's story said the tanker, Faja de Oro, the former Italian ship Genoano which was appropriated by the Mexican Government last year, bore the marks of the collision on her hull. She had been shaken from stem to stern but was undamaged.

The American freighter had been torpedoed about 20 hours before the tanker, returning from delivering a cargo of oil to the United States, gathered up survivors from a lifeboat. The lifeboat, a "gift" of the rescued to their rescuers, was brought to Tampico on the tanker.

Land at Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 24 (AP)—An Allied ship has been torpedoed by an Axis submarine in the Western Atlantic, 33 survivors of the vessel disclosed when they were landed here after spending 16 hours in one lifeboat.

The missing included the captain.

The survivors reported the submarine popped up to the surface after the torpedoing, and its officers questioned the survivors from the conning tower. The nationality of the sub was not given.

Ontario Opens Vast New Area To Prospecting

TORONTO (CP) — A great, new expanse of northern Ontario land will be thrown open to general prospecting, Norman O. Hipel, Minister of Lands and Forests, announced April 22 after a conference between officials of the Department of Mines and the Department of Land and Forests.

Mr. Hipel said 850,000 acres of land in the Sault Ste. Marie District, formerly held by the Algoma Central Railway, would "be opened immediately to general prospecting." He explained that this land had reverted to the Crown during the last 15 months.

To expedite the search for essential war minerals, Mr. Hipel announced also a new policy for prospecting in provincial parks and forest reserves. Formerly this was possible under permit from the main office of the department of lands and forests but for the duration of the war such permits will be handled by parks superintendents and district officers of the department.

Sweden Protests To Great Britain

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The Swedish Legation was reported today to have lodged a protest with the British Government over alleged infringement of the Swedish arms law on the occasion of the recent attempt by 10 British-chartered Norwegians ships to escape from Goteborg to Great Britain.

[A Stockholm dispatch last night said Sweden's protest was founded on the charge that British employees had smuggled 20 machine guns aboard the vessels, only two of which succeeded in reaching Britain while six were sunk and two returned to port.]

This report followed word from Stockholm that the German government, alleging a violation of Swedish neutrality, had protested to Sweden that before their attempted dash the ships were armed with machine guns.

Five of Jail Mob Sentenced on Roads

ROXBORO, N. C., April 24 (AP)—Five men—convicted participants in a mob which stormed the county jail here in August clamoring for a youth held on a serious charge—were under sentences on the roads today.

Specifically, the men were convicted on charges of "unlawful assembly," a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum sentence of two years. Judge R. Hunt Parker sentenced two of the men to 18 months on the roads, and the other three to 12 months. The jury returned its verdict yesterday. At the same time, it acquitted the five of an additional charge of "inciting to riot."

While the mob stormed the jail, officers by a ruse whisked the prisoner away to another jail.

Parachutes of Nylon Equal Silk, Thus Assuring Continuous Supply

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 24 (AP)—A continuous supply of the most necessary form of insurance—parachutes—is assured for United States fliers.

In discussions at the closing meeting of the American Chemical Society it was declared that nylon is proving to be a "very satisfactory substitute" for silk in the making of parachutes.

The fabric, also used to make stockings, neckties and other articles, is made out of coal, water and air, so the supply is limitless. Until it was developed the Army and Navy depended on Japan for silk for its parachutes. When the war broke out they had less than a year's supply of silk to use as aviation insurance.

Today, every part of the parachute "bustle" which a flier wears is made of nylon except for the addition of some cotton into the harness webbing to thicken it enough to fit into the buckles previously made for cotton and linen webbing.

The synthetic fabric has proved the equal of silk in hundreds of tests, the chemists declared, is just as quick to open when the rip-cord is pulled as silk and is probably even stronger in descent.

A paratrooper with full equipment weighs about 250 pounds, and the force of his weight on the parachute as he plummets earthward amounts to about 1,000 pounds on the 'chute shrouds when he pulls the rip cable (it's no longer called a rip cord).

When he pulls on the cable grip the parachute flies open as though a firecracker was in it. The pilot chute, a small piece of fabric, catches the air and pulls out the large parachute. Veteran Army men who pack parachutes, starting with a piece of nylon 30 yards long and 20 folds thick, declare that there is no such thing as a parachute failing to open.

"When they don't open it's because the man didn't pull the pins," one sergeant in a parachute loft declared recenty. "When we pack 'em they're packed right because we're the guys who have to go up and test them."

The Chemical Society closed its meeting yesterday with a total registration of more than 3,000 university, industrial and private chemists. There were more than 500 men and women chemists from Army and Navy laboratories present.

The next meeting of the organization will be in Buffalo, N. Y., from Sept. 7 to 11 and the spring meeting will be held in Indianapolis in April, 1943.

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Joe Gordon Comes to Fenway Park Leading American League With .486 Average

Cuban Star Has Chance In Majors

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—The kid with the Carmen Miranda accent is trying to make a success of the Chicago Cubs' first mass dip into the Latin-American baseball pool.

Salvador Hernandez, known as Chico and nominally the No. 3 man among Cub catchers, has become a regular through mishaps involving the other two—circumstances which have Manager Jimmy Wilson, quite a mean backstopper in his day, wondering if he might have to return to active duty.

Hernandez got his chance when Clyde McCullough banged up his thumb reaching for a foul tip at Pittsburgh Wednesday and was taken out for 10 days. McCullough's understudy, Bob Scheffing, already was inactive because of an elbow mishap.

That put Hernandez to work—relieving McCullough Wednesday and making his first major league start yesterday.

Chico is a Cuban, one of three Latin-Americans with the Cubs—the others being pitchers Jess Flores, a Mexican, and Hi Bithorn, a Puerto Rican.

Hernandez didn't do badly in his debut as a starter.

He singled in his second trip to the plate and, although he nearly got nipped off base, he survived long enough to score the tying run against the Cardinals when Len Merullo singled him home.

The next time up, after Lou Novikoff had homered to give the Cubs a 2-1 edge which lasted to the finish, Hernandez found two men out and a runner on second—and he was given an intentional walk. He felt pretty pert—and almost got caught off base again.

Behind the plate he directed pitcher Bill Lee to a seven-hit victory.

And all the time Jimmy Wilson sat on the bench hoping nothing would happen to Chico.

But just in case . . . Wilson is taking part in batting practice.

Women Hoping to Carry Out Schedule of Team Matches

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Captains in the four Women's Golf Association districts today were faced with the problem of picking teams of nine players each for the spring matches which begin next Monday and which, it is hoped, will be able to carry through to the end of the schedule on June 1.

Whether this program of team matches, in addition to the various class tournaments and handicap events listed for this season, will be carried out remains to be seen. Because of yesterday's news regarding gasoline rationing, girls who competed for places on the teams held pessimistic views. Today, however, they were cheered by statements from Government officials that weekly quotas up to five gallons were too low and might be raised.

Confusing Situation

Eleanor La Bonte of Newton, Executive Secretary of the Association and Chairman of its Handicap Committee, declared this morning that the situation right now is too confusing to take any action. "We plan to go ahead with our program," she declared, "and not make any cancellations until we have to. If the time comes that gasoline is rationed in as small quantities as were announced yesterday, then we will just have to work something out. Until that time comes, however, I don't see any sense jumping around like a straw in the wind."

This means that the teams picked by the captains will go into action on Monday, with Eastern and Western first teams meeting at Weston and their third teams at Commonwealth; and Southern and Northern first teams competing at Winchester, and their third teams at Oakley. Team matches will be held each succeeding Monday through June 1, with the winning first team holding the Daley Cup for one year.

Mrs. Beard Leads

In yesterday's final qualifying test for places on the teams, the 170 who competed at four different courses were led, fittingly enough, by Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, only member of the W. G. A. to be rated at scratch and captain of the Southern District's first team. Over her home course at Charles River, Mrs. Beard, former State and Eastern champion, shot an 81. Second for the day was Mrs. William M. Austin of Dedham, who had an 82 as she led 20 Western players at her home course at Dedham. Third was Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret with an 83 at Charles River.

At Woodland, Mrs. L. H. Redfield scored an 85 to lead 60 competitors in the Western District, while at Salem young Ruth Wilcox, who has steadily improved year after year, posted an 87 to lead 55 players in the Northern District.

Yesterday's scores were a distinct improvement over those posted last Tuesday during the first qualifying round, due principally to the weather. In that first round only two players broke 90.

Team Captains

A list of the various team captains (for Teams One, Two, and Three in order) follows:

Eastern: Mrs. William M. Austin, Dedham; Mrs. William C. Quinby, The Country Club; Mrs. George Edwin Brown, The Country Club.

Southern: Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Charles River; Mrs. Francis S. King, Charles River; Mrs. Robert W. Dana, Wellesley.

Western: Mrs. Arthur L. Le Baron, Weston; Mrs. Pierce Edmunds, Weston; Dorothy L. Simpson, Brae Burn.

Northern: Mrs. Christopher Haigh, Tedesco; Mrs. E. J. Stevens, Bellevue; Mrs. Earnest A. Hooton, Oakley.

New Infield Line-Up of Champions

Associated Press

Started Season for Manager Joe McCarthy

Left to right: Gerald Priddy, third base; Phil Rizzuto, shortstop; Joe Gordon, second base; and Ed Levy, first base. Priddy has replaced the veteran Red Rolfe for the time being at least and Levy beat out Buddy Hassett for first base since Johnny Sturm went into the armed forces. With Rizzuto out due to a temporary injury the veteran Frank Crosetti has filled in. Gordon is the only veteran of the above four.

Yankee Second Baseman May Have Greatest Year

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees rolled into town for their week-end series at Fenway Park today with Joe Gordon, the leading second baseman in the big leagues, also the leading hitter. Trigger, as his mates call him, had a robust .486 average, acquired by way of 17 hits in 35 at bats, and promises to have his best year in the batter's box.

"I've changed my system of hitting," is the way Gordon tells his story. "I was hitting too many high flies and striking out too often. I was going after too many bad balls. I supose you'll have to say that my experience is finally showing. I honestly think that I'll be over .300 at the end of the year."

. . . Di Maggio Hitting

Swinging at the friendly left field barrier, Gordon should do all right here, although Joe Cronin's pitchers will do everything possible to discourage it. Gordon has been held hitless only once this spring and that was by Oscar Judd, the Red Sox southpaw. Joe Di Maggio, too, is pounding the ball for the Yankees. The other day he came up with two triples and a homer against the Athletics. The homer, by the way, was No. 200 of his seven-year career. Connie Mack calls him the greatest right-hand batter in the history of baseball, which covers a lot of territory. But the center fielder is probably deserving, everything considered.

Joe McCarthy is playing Gerry Priddy at third base in place of Red Rolfe, the former Dartmouth star, who is currently on the inactive list. However, Red is expected back before long to challenge Priddy. Lanky Ed Levy is still the Yankee first baseman, with Buddy Hassett in the background. Levy is not hitting like you expect a first sacker to, but he will probably stay in there against the Red Sox with the left field barrier to shoot at. He hits right-handed, while Hassett is a lefty.

Yankee Pitchers

Since the opening of the pennant race, McCarthy has started seven pitchers. Red Ruffing, after a disappointing early spring, opened with a three-hitter over the Senators, and the other day made it two in a row over the Athletics. Spud Chandler likewise has two wins, over the same clubs. Lefty Gomez faced the Senators, but Marvin Breuer was the winning pitcher. Breuer started against the Red Sox and was beaten by Dick Newsome.

Ernie Bonham, who probably will be the big winner on the staff by late September, if the big leagues are still operating then, was the villain who edged Oscar Judd in that 1-0 duel at the Stadium. Atley Donald was the pitcher when Yank Terry beat the world champions in New York. McCarthy also started Hank Borowy, but Mel Queen was credited with the win. Big John Lindell is getting work out of the bull pen.

Fox a Leader

As a matter of fact, the Red Sox have been getting fair hitting and pitching themselves. Jim Tabor, at .378, was fourth among American League regulars this morning—actually, one point behind Bill Dickey of the Yankees. Jimmy Foxx, Skeeter Newsome, Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Dom Di Maggio and Pete Fox, trailing in that order, were all over .300. Fox, incidentally, was leading the league with 13 runs batted in. The way he is hitting, Lou Finney may never be able to get back to work.

Tabor has had two four-hit games since the beginning of the race. He did it against the Athletics here and in Washington yesterday. Dom Di Maggio was stopped at Griffith Stadium after hitting in eight straight games. Pesky, with two triples, was also tied for a league leadership. The Senators now have taken two out of three from the Sox and that second setback knocked them out of a first-place tie with the Yankees.

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Briefs . . . Boston's leading batting hero, however, was Nanny Fernandez of the Braves . . . Early today he was second among National League regulars at .364, tied with Sanders of the Cardinals; had 16 hits for a first place; had five doubles to tie Dixie Walker of the Dodgers, and a pair of triples to tie Werber, Murtaugh and Eddie Miller . . . That defeat by the Dodgers yesterday was No. 6 in a row for the Braves, who opened the race by taking four straight . . . They are at the Polo Grounds this week end . . . Given favorable weather, the Yanks and Red Sox will play before capacity crowds tomorrow and Sunday . . . The Braves have optioned George Diehl, Frank Lamanna, Warren Spahn, pitchers, to their Hartford farm, along with catcher Johnny Statz.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	2	.800
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600
St. Louis	5	4	.556
New York	5	4	.556
Chicago	4	5	.444
Boston	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	7	.222

Results April 23

Brooklyn 9, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Boston	6	3	.667
Cleveland	6	3	.667
Detroit	6	5	.545
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Washington	4	6	.400
Chicago	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	2	8	.200

Results April 23

Washington 10, Boston 5.
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 9, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 2.

Penn Relays Unveil 48th Start Today

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Most of the nation's top-flight track and field athletes took over Franklin Field today in the 48th unveiling of the Penn Relays—the first major merry-go-round of the outdoor season.

Nearly 3,000 college and high school athletes are entered in the two-day, 74-event program which features, like last year, the great stretch duels between Leslie MacMitchell and Campbell Kane, anchor men for the crack New York University and Indiana teams.

Violets Favored

On the strength of MacMitchell's running, the Violets were favored to retain the sprint, distance medley and four-mile championships they won last year. Indiana hoped to repeat victories in the mile and two-mile events.

A distinct military atmosphere dominates this year's carnival with a score of prominent athletes, now in service, entered. Among them are Lieut. John Woodruff, former Pitt and Olympic half-miler, Ensign Bob Peoples, American Javelin champion from Southern California, and Lieut. Glenn Funk of the Marine Corps, former Nebraska distance star.

Texas Teachers

In addition, all service men in uniform will be admitted free.

North Texas State's Teachers were big favorites in the half-mile relay which they won last year, although the Texans faced such crack teams as Fordham, Seton Hall, Duke, Pitt, Cornell, and Villanova. Duke was after another championship in the 440 relay.

Al Blozis, Georgetown's great shotputter who holds the Carnival's record at 55 feet 5⅜ inches, and Barney Ewell, Penn State's sprint star, overshadowed the entries in their specialties.

Travis Starring

CAMP WHEELER, Ga. (AP)—Cecil Travis, former Washington Senator batting star, is leading his Camp Wheeler teammates with a .472 average in 10 games this season.

A private in the Special Services Branch, Travis has hit safely 17 times in 36 trips to bat for the Camp Wheeler nine. He is leading the team in runs scored with 15. He hit .359 for Washington last year.

Semi-Pro for Army

FT. RILEY, Kan. (AP)—To eliminate much lost time from training, Capt. Leroy Mounday, Special Service Officer, has suggested Army teams be allowed to participate in semi-pro state tournaments without qualifying in sectional meets.

In a letter to the Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Mounday also urged that professional players now in service be permitted to play.

Navy Recruits Doerr

GREAT LAKES, Ill. (AP)—Bob Doerr, groundskeeper for the Chicago Cubs, has been recruited by Great Lakes Naval Training Station for a few days to get the diamond in shape for Mickey Cochrane's baseball team. Doerr says the Great Lakes boys will have a big league playing field for their schedule of games against major and minor league teams.

College Baseball

Results April 23

By the Associated Press

U. of Maine 9, Colby 7.
Amherst 4, Mass. State 0.
Illinois Tech 9, Chicago Tchrs 3.
Manhattan '45 2, St. John's '45 1.
North Carolina 18, Virginia 1.
Villanova 27, Loyola (Md) 4.
Washington College 8, Hartwick 3.
W. and M. 6, V. M. 4.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Harris's Perfect Game

A story in The Panama American of April 13 describing in detail the perfect game pitched by Mickey Harris is interesting, even though it comes a few days late. Among other things writer Jim Ridge calls the masterpiece "without doubt the best baseball game ever pitched in Central America." Hurling for the Balboa nine in Balboa Stadium against a team of All-stars, the former Red Sox southpaw must have looked like Lefty Grove in his prime as he retired 27 men in order.

That the All-star batters were swinging late on Mickey's fast ball is proven by the fact that 11 of the 12 Balboa outfield putouts and five of the seven infield assists were made on the right side of the diamond. The right fielder had seven putouts; the center fielder four. The second baseman had three assists; the first baseman a pair.

Only Eight Balls

One of the remarkable angles of the Harris triumph was his control. Locating the plate was Mickey's only trouble while toiling with the Red Sox. But at Balboa Stadium he threw just 69 pitches and only eight of them were called balls. "Only one batter, Alberga, worked Harris for a three and two count," writes Ridge. "But the sixth pitch swished by the Colon player so fast he didn't see it. Mickey ended the game by fanning pinch-hitter Abe Abramowitz on three straight fast balls. The first baseman for Colon admitted that he couldn't see any one of the three pitches, much less get a hit."

Of course, in crashing the "Isthmian Hall of Fame" Harris had a few years of professional experience on his side. Although facts are not available, it is doubtful if any of the All-stars ever reached our minor leagues. But the point is, young Mr. Harris is doing a great deal for baseball on the Isthmus with his gentlemanly conduct on and off the field and should not be forgotten when back slapping is in order.

Keep in Shape

Also, these stories of Harris triumphs must make enjoyable reading for Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, as it may not be very long before Mickey is back pitching in the American League. That the young lefty has time enough to pitch and keep his arm in shape—close to big league shape—is a hint that he will again some day be a valuable cog in the Boston machine.

It is unfortunate that Harris probably cannot make the journey to Cleveland's Municipal Stadium for the July 7 All-Star game between Mickey Cochrane's picked team of Uncle Sam's service men and the big league stars. Judging by what they have done since entering the service, Mickey and Bob Feller would take charge of the current National and American leaguers. But Bobby will, no doubt, do all right with assistance from Hugh Mulcahy, Fred Hutchinson, John Grodzicki, Bill Posedel, Steve Peek and Charley Stanceau.

Two Catchers

To do the catching for Uncle Sam's stars Cochrane will have Frankie Pytlak of the Red Sox and Ken Silvestri, who was third-string at Yankee Stadium last year.

Although Hank Greenberg was an outfielder when he left the Tigers to join the Army, he probably will be used on first base at Cleveland July 7. Cochrane best remembers big Hank as a first sacker, and from there he will carry the spark of the attack.

Cochrane can pick his second baseman from among Benny McCoy, Athletics; Johnny Lucadello, Browns, and Bama Rowell, Braves. It may be that all three will get in there. Iron Mike will probably be urged to use every man on his squad with the possible exception of the pitchers. The service nine will have Cecil Travis, Washington; John Berardino, Browns, and Al Brancato, Athletics, for shortstops. Travis, known for his clouting at Griffith Stadium, will most likely start. But either of the other boys can carry on. Harry Lavagetto will come across the country to play third.

Sam Chapman, Athletics; Pat Mullin, Tigers; Buddy Lewis, Senators; Don Padgett, Dodgers; Joe Grace, Browns, and Joe Marty, Phils, are the outfielders.

College Lacrosse

Result April 23

By the Associated Press

Rutgers Jayvees 7, Princeton Jayvees 4.

Dykes Incensed Over White Sox Batting Failure

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox is on the warpath.

"I've never seen the White Sox as bad as they are now," asserted Dykes, thoroughly incensed at his team's weak hitting in its first nine games.

He said Tom Turner would take over the No. 1 catching job, replacing Mike Tresh, and that Shortstop Luke Appling would be benched Sunday in favor of Rookie Leo Wells "unless Luke starts hitting."

Appling's average is .088, far worse than his light-hitting teammates. The Sox have collected only 17 runs and 56 hits in games against the St. Louis Browns, Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers.

Sports Around the Hub

Terriers to Try Again

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University will make his third attempt to win a ball game and his second attempt to play a game at Nickerson Field, Riverside, tomorrow, when he sends his varsity baseball team against Harvard.

So far the Terriers have lost to Rhode Island State 1-9 and to Boston College 4-7, both games played away. One previous game with Rhode Island at Nickerson Field was postponed because of weather.

Harvard, as a matter of fact, was scheduled to open the Terriers' season with a game at Soldiers Field, but weather prevented. Last week, however, the two teams did meet in an informal practice game and on the basis of that meeting, Harvard is a slight favorite to win tomorrow. Collard, who has only one veteran in his line-up, is still experimenting to find his strongest possible array. He plans to send Bob Goldberg to the mound to face the Crimson's Capt. Lou Clay or Mort Waldstein.

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Melrose turns out tomorrow night to honor its resigning football, hockey, and baseball coach, who next fall will become assistant principal of the high school there. At the same time the town will honor Hal's championship football and hockey teams and the girls' title-winning basketball and field hockey outfits. The affair will be held in Memorial Hall. Poole is stepping down after 16 years in the coaching saddle, during which time he compiled a record probably unequalled in New England high school coaching ranks.

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On Sunday the Cambridge Cycle and Sports Club will hold its annual spring tour, starting from the clubhouse on Davenport Street, North Cambridge, and continuing over a 35-mile course through Watertown, the Newtons, Needham, Dover, and back. Dinner will be served at the end of the run.

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B. U.'s 1942 crew makes its first official start tomorrow afternoon on the Charles in the Rowe Memorial Regatta against Harvard, M. I. T., and Syracuse. Although the Terriers are not expected to win against such powerful opponents, they are expected to make a better showing than either of the last two Scarlet and White eights to participate in the event. A shift of Jay McRae to stroke, moving Capt. Dick Germain to No. 4, has lopped 20 seconds from the time recorded for the distance by last year's crew.

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Besides sending its varsity baseball team against B. U., Harvard will order six other varsity aggregations into action this week end. The tennis team plays St. John's on the Divinity Courts; the Rugby Club plays Princeton on Soldiers Field; the lacrosse team meets Springfield in back of the Business School; the 150-pound crew rows M. I. T.; the varsity crew rows in the Rowe Cup Regatta—all these are scheduled for tomorrow. Today the golf team was at Worcester for the two-day eastern intercollegiates.

The opener of B. U.'s tennis season was due to be played with Tufts at Nickerson Field this afternoon. Coach Wayland Vaughan was undecided on his playing personnel, due to a late start and lack of veterans. His varsity squad includes Capt. Bill Pollard, Ward Tucker, Ernest Seavitt, Nat Sash, Joe Schill and Richard Gordon.

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Briefs: Northeastern's undefeated baseball team, boasting wins over Rhode Island and Harvard, was in Connecticut meeting the Nutmeggers this afternoon . . . Maine won its State series opener from Colby yesterday 9-7, staging a winning four-run rally in the ninth inning . . . Amherst's Lord Jeffs won their third-straight town baseball title yesterday by beating Massachusetts State 4-0 . . . Obie Slingerland pitched five-hit ball . . . Boston still has a hand in Notre Dame coaching . . . Added to Frank Leahy's staff yesterday was Wayne Millner of Salem, star South Bend end, who will be remembered as an outstanding pro player here with the Boston (now the Washington) Redskins.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av.
Tabor	37	6	14	0	4	.378
Foxx	28	7	10	0	3	.357
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Williams	34	10	12	2	12	.353
Pesky	37	7	13	0	5	.351
Di Maggio	38	11	13	1	4	.342
Foxx	36	5	12	0	13	.333
Peacock	7	1	2	0	1	.286
Lupien	8	4	2	0	0	.250
Conroy	29	2	7	1	5	.241
Doerr	10	1	2	1	3	.200
Finney	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Av.
Sisti	5	1	3	0	2	.600
Fernandez	44	4	16	1	5	.364
Holmes	36	2	11	0	2	.306
Demaree	28	2	8	0	3	.286
Kluttz	7	2	2	0	0	.286
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Miller	33	3	8	0	1	.242
Waner	36	3	8	0	4	.231
Cuccinello	35	1	8	0	3	.229
Gremp	22	2	5	0	2	.227
Lombardi	25	3	5	0	2	.200
West	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Cooney	27	3	4	0	0	.148
Masi	6	1	0	0	1	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newsome	2	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	2	1	1	.500
Judd	2	1	1	.500
Terry	2	1	1	.500
Ryba	1	0	0	.000
Hughson	1	0	0	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	2	1	0	1.000
Javery	4	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Tobin	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	3	0	0	.000
Salve	2	0	1	.000
Donovan	2	0	0	.000
Sain	1	0	0	.000
Tost	1	0	0	.000

Minor Leagues

Results April 23

By the Associated Press

Southern Association

Birmingham 7, New Orleans 6.
Chattanooga 7, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 6.
Atlanta 4, Nashville 2.

American Association

Toledo 4, Louisville 3 (14 inn.)
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 11 (10 inn.)
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 2.
Indianapolis 10, Columbus 7.

Texas League

All games postponed.

International League

Newark 6, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 13, Jersey City 10.
Baltimore 9, Toronto 1.
Montreal 4, Syracuse 0.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 5, Oakland 1.
San Diego 9, San Francisco 3.
Portland 2, Hollywood 1 (10 inn.)

Almost Too Much

PORTLAND, Ore., April 24 (AP)—The fans love it, but the Hollywood Coast League team hopes it doesn't become a habit.

For the second consecutive time Portland nipped the Stars last night by a one-run margin in a 10-inning game. Wednesday night the Beavers scored in the overtime to win 8 to 7.

15th Victory for Baker

BALDWIN, Kan. (AP) — Little Baker University has racked up its 15th consecutive dual meet victory. The Baker track and field squad won 11 first places as they downed Washburn College, 84 to 46.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0331

B. U. Crew Host For Regatta On Charles in May

Boston University will be the host for the fourth annual Dad Vail Rowing Association Regatta on the Charles River Basin, Saturday, May 9.

This annual regatta, which in the past has had at least seven crews in competition, will find only B. U., Rutgers, American International, and Dartmouth competing this year. Marietta, Rollins and Richmond will not compete because of war conditions. They are restricting their program entirely to local competition and intramural events.

There will be just two races—the varsity race and a combination race. In the latter, Rutgers, American International, and B. U. will be the three crews competing.

Lanes have already been drawn, numbering from the Cambridge shore. B. U. has been given the first lane, Rutgers the second, American International the third, and Dartmouth the fourth. In the combination race, Rutgers drew the first lane, then comes B. U., and American International.

The regatta committee is made up of C. Leverich Brett of Rutgers, chairman; Edward H. Bonelli, Jr., of Rollins; and Charles F. Jennings of Marietta.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lou Novikoff, Cubs—Hit home run in sixth to provide victory over Cardinals.

Willard Marshall, Giants—Collected two doubles to help beat Phils.

Pete Reiser, Dodgers—Drove in three runs, two on his first homer of year, to lead attack on Braves.

John Vander Meer, Reds—Held Pirates to five hits.

Joe Gordon, Yankees — Made three hits, including single with bases loaded in eighth inning rally that beat Athletics.

Stan Spence, Senators—Led 13-hit offensive against Red Sox with triple, double and single.

Hal White, Tigers — Shut out White Sox with five-hit hurling.

Ken Keltner, Indians — His eighth-inning homer broke tie and started tribe to decisive 9-2 triumph over Browns.

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Marjorie Rose LAF. 2446

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Sunday Night Buffet Supper $1.15 served from 5:30 to 8
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BOSTON GARDEN

Today's Woman

'Clipper Girls' in Coveralls Help Keep Giant Planes Flying Over Skyways

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bright-faced young women in denim coveralls — spontaneous, curious, quick—these are the girls who are working side by side with the men in the shops of the trans-Atlantic Clipper service of Pan American Airways. Their hands are greasy, their fingernails short; they wear crisp defense haircuts, trim and appropriate. There is a glad, eager look in their eyes.

It's something new all round. The girls are enthusiastic about their work. The men don't complain and, as one of the newcomers said, looking up from the engine part into which she was trying to coax a piece of wire, "The boys have certainly been good in showing us the work. There's no end to their patience. If they weren't so patient, we'd often find ourselves in plenty of fixes—and I don't mean maybe!"

These girls don't get the idea either that they're smarter than the men they're working beside. They're just aiming to do as fine a job, and do it as steadily. As one of the foremen remarked, casting a watchful eye in the direction of two young novices sitting on high stools and cleaning spark plugs of the 1,600 Wright motors, "Variations don't go in mechanics. Either you come back on these engines—or you don't. We aim to see that the people who travel on these Clippers come back."

A Lively Place

A dazzling expanse of sky always seems to shimmer above La Guardia Field for the sole purpose of setting off the grace of the great airliners that take off, and land at this wind-swept airport. At the same time, it backdrops the huge Pan American hangars. These look inconspicuous from the air. Step inside, however, where the men and girls work at conditioning the monster planes for their next trips, and they appear to tower to immense, metal-strutted heights.

Ninety per cent of the girls now employed here—there are somewhere between 40 and 50 of them—began as rank amateurs, and the best mechanics among them are girls who have worked on farms. Thelma comes from a farm down in Georgia. She has a little girl who goes to school while Thelma puts in her eight hours a day in the jig tool shop. Her boss, a tall, quiet, lean-jawed man, says he finds the girls in his department adept, and doing remarkably well as workers. They get on well with the boys, too—everything strictly business.

Prefers Farm Girls

"I believe they take more interest in the work than the boys," he said with a twinkle in his eyes. "They're mighty ambitious, and it's hard to keep 'em down. Farm girls get along fine. I believe I'd rather have a girl who has been working on farm machinery, tinkering round with tractors, and one who can drive a tractor, than a boy who just putters around, any time."

Eating her lunch of baked beans and ham while she stretched her long legs on one of the platforms that swing beneath the wings of the planes, was a pretty, blue-eyed cable-splicer.

"No, I never did anything mechanical before in my life," she said, "but I love it. I started here on a Wednesday, I spliced the next Monday, and I've been splicing ever since. As there are about six miles of cable in every ship, there's plenty of splicing to be done. Now they're teaching me to change the cables on the air scopes and cowl flaps. The men have got used to having us round here now," she added with a shy smile. "We don't make any difference to them, except I don't believe they swear as much."

Likes Tinkering

A slim, dark, curly headed girl with a Peter Pan impishness about her, revealed that she'd always loved mechanics. "Began tinkering with my car and took it all apart just before I got this job, and its engine is still strewn all over the garage floor. This job hasn't left me time to turn around."

"How is that," we asked innocently. "Can't you do anything on it at nights?"

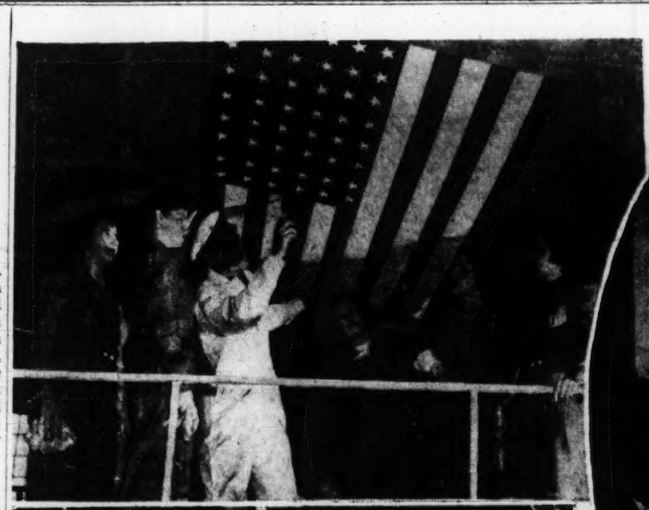
"Nights?" she laughed. "I take courses four nights a week in mechanics, and serve as air-raid warden on the fifth. That leaves one night for stepping out, and Sunday I listen to the radio." On top of her eight-hour shift, she's right, it doesn't leave much time for fancy work on the car!

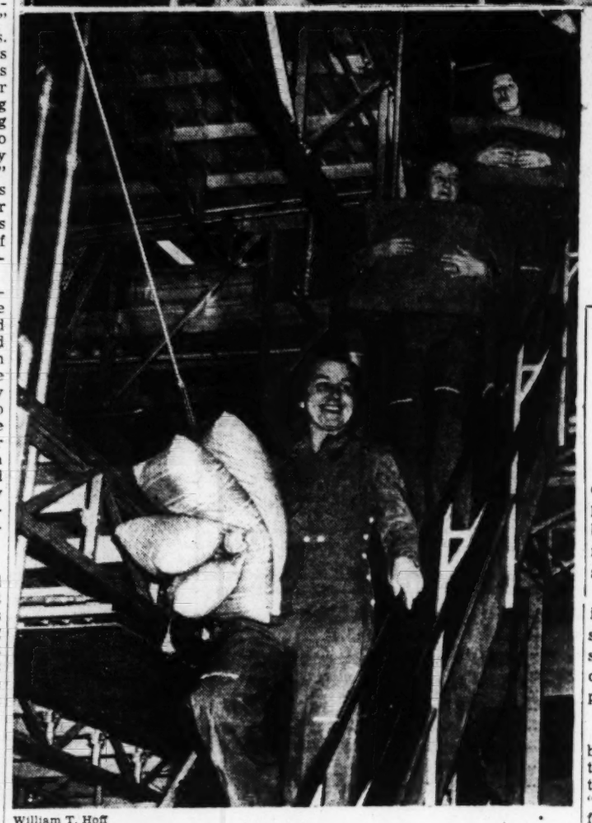
Most of the women are employed in the fabric and equipment shop, where one of the first things they learn is to read blueprints so that they can work from them as readily as from patterns. Here they cut the canvases which cover the wings, and handle all the upholstery work done on the planes. Under this department comes all the equipping of the planes, making certain that everything is aboard from drinking cups to life-rafts. Girls were busy checking over the items in the life-raft bags— flashlights, flares, rockets, rations, oars, and a dozen other things indispensible to those who are at sea on an inflated rubber boat.

Follow Instructions Well

"I find that the girls in this department follow orders with thoughtful sincerity," the head of this group declared. "They listen attentively and follow instructions carefully. And I'm free to say," he added generously, "that the hand-sewing of the girls is sometimes considerably better than that of the men. It's not easy on the fingers, either, but the girls do a good job."

Taken as a whole, these girls who are carrying on so that more men can be released for other war duties, are measuring up. Indications are that they will play an even greater part in what has been called, "this man's game" of making it possible for Clippers to continue to ply the Atlantic.





William T. Hoff

Girls are enthusiastic about their work in Pan American Airways shops at La Guardia Field. Upper left: A group receiving instructions on how to clean down a Clipper's wing for installation of fabric tape. Upper right: Vera M. D. Covell, 23-year-old New York girl, directs Clipper landings and take-offs by radio. Lower: Removing pillows and blankets from a Clipper just back from Europe.

New Shoe Laces Step Out On a Spring Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Elizabeth set the bag of groceries on the bottom step of her little porch, then turned to survey the busy block that lay between her modest home and the grocery store she had left a short while ago.

She stretched out her feet, clad in neat brogans and chuckled softly to herself. "You're to blame,' she said, apostrophizing the obviously new shoe laces tied with perky bows.

* * *

The inspirations attendant on a beautiful spring morning had been threatened, when a shoe lace, entirely without warning, had gone "berserk" with a loud snap. A frantic search in a "hash" drawer had unearthed a brand new pair, purchased from a passing peddler.

These particular shoe laces apparently had possessed magic Wings immediately sprouted on the heels of the wearer. She flew about the house gathering curtains and drapes for their spring bath. They speeded her on her way to the grocer's for the proper soap.

Elizabeth, wondering why everyone did not feel the same spring zest, called to Mrs. Taylor who was wandering aimlessly about her yard: "Grand day, isn't it? Winter coats and spring dresses will have a good time saying good-bye to each other on the clotheslines this morning."

"Hello, Grandpa Clark," she said, stopping just the barest second at the little white gate. "Look, there's a daffodil showing color and yes, there's a pink tulip. Take a stick, grandpa, and pull away some of those leaves."

* * *

"Good morning, Mrs. Martin, why is Bobby crying this lovely day? Oh! he has a penny to spend and you can't take him to the store right now? Come with me, Bobby and we'll go together and spend our pennies."

"Hello, Sam," she said brightly to a slouch-shouldered man in a ragged sweater. "Isn't this a grand and glorious morning? It makes one want to rake up the yard and level the ash heaps, doesn't it?"

"Think that hint was broad enough, Bobby?"

"Yes'm," grinned Bobby. "I like to rake, too."

Elizabeth laughed.

"Good morning," she called to a man and a woman gazing up at a discouraged-looking house. "Are you thinking of giving the window sashes a coat of green, or do I miss my guess? Wish I could help you, but Bobby and I are going to the grocer's to spend our pennies."

* * *

And now, as Elizabeth looked back, she could see a man high on a ladder, gaily running his paint brush over the windowsills of the little house. In the wake of the brush was a path of green as bright as the spring grass. Were the windows winking at her?

Then her ears followed the sound of an out-of-tune whistle and her eyes found Sam leveling an unsightly ash heap 'midst a whirling cloud of dust.

A swiftly-moving splotch of blue was Bobby, galloping around his play yard, mounted on a broomstick, his fiery steed of the moment.

Grandpa Clark had taken off his warm coat and was gently removing the leaves and straws from between the daffodils and tulips. A sunbeam daintily touching his silver hair made it shine like a halo.

And there, on Mrs. Taylor's clothesline, hung Mr. Taylor's winter overcoat and Sally's last year's best spring dress. A little breeze was waving their sleeves intimately.

* * *

Elizabeth smiled as she lifted her bag of groceries and carried it into the house. "Get busy, lazy bones," she said to herself, "and grab you a bit of that spring before it gets away from you."

Flora C. Rue

No Need to Throw Out Sour Cream or Milk—They Fill Many a Delicious Role

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you sour milk or cream in the refrigerator? Then whisk it out and use it in all kinds of good dishes.

With milk we do as Grandmother did and let it stand at room temperature to complete the souring process. Or if it's just begun to turn and you want to use it in a dish for tonight's dinner, add lemon juice or vinegar, three teaspoons to a cup of milk, to hasten the souring process.

What a galaxy of delicious dishes you can make with sour cream! To duplicate the smooth texture of commercially soured cream, which may not be available in some of the smaller towns, or if you want to start with leftover cream, just add buttermilk. Mix the bottle of cream thoroughly and pour about half of it into a clean container. Shake the bottle of buttermilk well (the commercial kind from your dairy is best). For each pint of cream to be soured, put five teaspoons of buttermilk in the cream bottle. Pour back enough cream to fill the bottle to within three-quarters of an inch from the top. Cork the bottle and shake until the contents are thoroughly mixed.

Set the bottle in a warm place for 24 hours. Use it then, if you like, but storing in the refrigerator for another day will improve the body of the cream. You can start with fresh cream, but we often use cream which has just begun to turn, before it develops an unpleasant taste and odor. Adding buttermilk makes it thick and creamy smooth because it hastens the souring process.

SOUR MILK RECIPES

Sour Milk Griddlecakes

1½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon melted butter

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs, add the sour milk and butter. Gradually add to dry ingredients, beating until smooth. Drop from a spoon on a hot greased griddle. Brown on both sides. Makes 1½ dozen griddlecakes.

Buckwheat Waffles

1 cup all-purpose flour
1 cup buckwheat flour
¾ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup sour milk
2 eggs
3 tablespoons molasses
6 tablespoons fat, melted
¼ cup sweet milk

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Beat the egg yolks with the sour milk and add the molasses. Combine egg mixture with dry ingredients. Stir in the melted fat. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Add the sweet milk if the batter is too thick. Makes 8 waffles.

Corncakes

½ cup all-purpose flour
1 cup corn meal
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, slightly beaten
2 cups sour milk
2 tablespoons molasses
¼ cup melted fat or salad oil

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Mix slightly beaten eggs, sour milk, molasses, and melted fat. Combine with dry ingredients, mixing until smooth. Bake slowly on a greased hot griddle. Serve with honey. Makes 20 cakes.

Sour Milk Biscuits

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ cup shortening
1 cup thick sour milk

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Cut in the shortening until it is as fine as corn meal. Add the milk and mix lightly. Turn out onto floured board and knead lightly and quickly, about 30 seconds. Roll or pat ½-inch thick and cut with floured cutter. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) about 12 to 15 minutes, until brown. Makes 1 to 1½ dozen biscuits.

If you want to use your own favorite recipes for baking and substitute sour milk for sweet milk, just follow these rules. One-half teaspoon baking soda with one cup of sour milk equals two teaspoons of baking powder and will leaven one and one-half to two cups of flour. Mix and sift the baking soda with the flour instead of mixing the soda with the water because this causes a loss of gas. If the milk is not fully soured, it's better to use only one-fourth teaspoon of soda and add one teaspoon of baking powder for each cup of the sour milk.

SOUR CREAM RECIPES

Sour Cream Pie

¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup flour
1½ cups sour cream
2 eggs
½ cup chopped raisins
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine the sugar, spices, salt, and flour. Add the sour cream and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thickened. Cover and cook 15 minutes longer. Pour the hot mixture slowly over the well-beaten eggs, add the raisins and cook over hot water for a few minutes. Stir in the vanilla. Pour into a baked pie shell. Cool and serve. The eggs may be separated and the whites used for a meringue. Or top the pie with soft maple sugar.

Uncooked Sour Cream Salad Dressing

1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
Few grains cayenne pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 cup sour cream
Chopped parsley or chives (optional)

Mix the seasonings with lemon juice and vinegar. Add the cream and beat until smooth and thick. Makes about 1¼ cups dressing. Serve with cole slaw or potato salad or with fresh leaf lettuce.

Hot Sour Cream Sauce for Vegetables

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup sour cream

Melt the butter, stir in the flour; add the cream and salt and cook slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Cover and cook over hot water about 5 minutes. Serve over asparagus, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, or potatoes.

Cooked Sour Cream Dressing

2 eggs
1 cup sour cream
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon mustard
1 tablespoon sugar
½ cup vinegar
Few drops Tabasco sauce

Beat eggs very light, add sour cream and other ingredients which have been blended together. Stir and cook over hot water until thickened.

Chipped Beef in Sour Cream

¼ pound chipped beef
2 tablespoons butter
1½ cups sour cream

Melt butter in a frying pan. Add beef, stir and cook until meat is crisped. Sprinkle with flour and add the unheated cream. Continue cooking until thickened, stirring frequently. Serve over toast or waffles and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Veal and chicken are particularly good with a sour cream gravy, but you can make the gravy from pan drippings from fried ham, chops, pan-broiled liver, as well as from fried chicken or veal cutlet drippings. For a real treat, smother fried chicken with sour cream and bake in a moderate oven for about 40 minutes.

Next Week: Food for Children

League of Women Voters Is Now Primarily Concerned With Molding Public Opinion

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

War is suddenly transforming members of the National League of Women Voters, one of America's outstanding women's organizations, from students of political science into leaders of public opinion.

The change in purpose, begun at a January council meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., will be more fully wrought at the League's biennial convention to be held in Chicago, April 28 to May 1.

In the 22 years since it was founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to prepare women for the suffrage privilege, the League has been educating its own members and legislators as well, on questions of the day. Now it intends, according to Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, Minn., its President, to carry its work "more to the electorate as a whole."

Will Aid General Public

League members in the future will be urged to go out into the highways and byways to aid the general public in understanding more about its government. "If our citizens go to sleep," says Miss Wells, "then our country is lost."

The League's new program for public enlightenment will be drawn up at the Chicago convention, to be attended by delegates from 32 states and 600 local Leagues. The delegates, after hearing noted speakers discuss subjects relating to the citizens' responsibility for government in wartime, will be asked to decide how the League itself may broaden its activities.

"The League," says Miss Wells, "has always tried to break the habit of passivity about government to which Americans are too prone for safety in a democracy. The habit becomes more dangerous in wartime because even a democratic government then must greatly enlarge its scope, and people are likely to be in a mood of passive submission. By reporting and interpreting to a wider public what government is doing and how it is doing it, we are trying to bring government and the people closer together."

Cites Forerunners

As forerunners in efforts at broader public enlightenment, the League cites its "Battle of Production" campaign and its recent distribution of "broadsides" giving salient facts on taxes, defense bonds, rationing, the Office of Civilian Defense, and various other public issues.

Considerably before the War Production Board began to use the term the "Battle of Production," the League of Women Voters was impressing upon the public, through various mediums, that the battle of the assembly line had to be won before the Nation could expect military victory. Local Leagues chose their own methods of publicizing the "Battle of Production" campaign. In the main, each League member was assigned the duty of educating as many of her neighbors and friends as possible on the subject.

With the "Battle of Production" war cry taken over by the WPB, the League is now centering its attention on the distribution of its educational broadsides, setting forth in simple English the basic facts that any citizen should know about government projects uppermost in the news.

These broadsides are sold for a nominal sum to local leagues which devise their own means of distributing them.

Enlist Help in Distribution

Best-selling broadside to date has been one entitled "Why Buy Defense Bonds?" These are even being sold to manufacturers who want them to put in workmen's pay envelopes. Housewives have even had their grocers helping in the distribution of League broadsides.

Because the League considers its educational work as important to the Nation as many types of civilian defense work, it has a volunteer registration system of its own under which members agree to give so much time a week to the general program of informing the electorate.

To learn more about their own responsibilities as citizens, League members at their Chicago convention will hear talks by Dr. Hu Shih, noted Chinese scholar and Ambassador to the United States; Richard Tawney, distinguished British author and economic historian; Bernardo DeVoto, editor of "The Easy Chair" in Harper's Magazine; and Edgar Ansel Mowrer, deputy director of the Office of Facts and Figures and former chief of the Chicago Daily News Bureau in Paris.

Four-Day Program

A public meeting, business sessions, election of officers, and a series of "little dinners" are on the four-day convention program.

There is a possibility that the League will elect a new President to succeed Miss Wells, who has held the job since 1934. The League is unique among women's organizations in the lack of "politicking" preceding such an election. Thus far, no person's name has been brought to the forefront.

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The Home Forum

Pumble on Pedagogy

NICHOLAS PUMBLE was never happier than when laying down the law on something he knew nothing about. Ignorance of a subject, as Serena Grauen told him, seemed to give him a sense of power. She, Nicholas retorted, was confusing ignorance with innocence. Original insight. And Mrs. Quigwick would do well to let it alone. Let it unfold without forcing. Who knew better about this, William Blake or Ella Quigwick? Pedagogy! A horrible word. Like *historicity* and the other vapid words that educators loved. They would be calling themselves chi . . . childoculturists next. In his opinion, all *methods* of plying the young with literature were inane and quite, quite useless. Forcible feeding of literature to boys and girls was self-defeating. Youth should come on books as a wandering child comes upon the first violets in spring, with surprise, with joy. If you knew so little about youth as not to trust it, then the best way to hand the classics down was to lock them up. The enterprising children would pick the locks and bootleg the forbidden reading to bed. As for the rest? Well, let them move to Scroogins Falls, Minnesota, and cuddle up in Mrs. Quigwick's pedagogical bosom while she anatomized *Robinson Crusoe* for them. "Now, my little dears, name for teacher five basic responses in Mr. Crusoe that were prejudiced by his total environmental experience."

* * *

Nicholas's scorn had nearly winded him. He handed Mrs. Quigwick's letter back to me and started to rummage for something in his desk. The letter concerned a book for young readers which I had written because the idea popped into my heart. It was a simple, even gay little story about a girl whose imagination was too big for her surroundings. There was no "message" in this completely unpretentious fiction, and certainly no "challenge"; and, above all, it never dreamt, as Mrs. Quigwick implied, of "dealing with the problems of the unadjusted girl." If an unadjusted girl had confided her problems to me, I shouldn't have known what to do!

Mrs. Quigwick was so good as to be pleased with the book and was proposing to "hold a discussion" about it with the Scroogins Falls Chapter of the Junior Girl Patrioteers. She enclosed an analysis and, in my naïve pleasure at having the book noticed, I had shown this document to Nicholas. His outburst followed. Now he had found the paper he was hunting and turned to Serena and me, saying: "It's only a fragment, this. But it's to the same point. I call it *Botany Class*." And he read in slow anger:

"The boys and girls watch teacher tear apart
The water lily wilting on a tray.
'These are the sepals, these the stamens—Start
To count them, please—Now write the Latin name—'
They know the secret of the pure in heart
Better than she, and each child feels a shame
Done to himself where beauty did abound.
In each had bloomed that cup of floating light
Rising untaught out of the lower night,
And in its guileless fragrance they had found
Youth's proper knowledge. Whose hand can replace
The uptorn flower, or finger purity
And leave no personal darkness on its face?
One child steals out and goes his way alone
To weep for something in him overthrown.
Medusa has turned the others into stone."

I looked at Serena. More than once her clear intelligence and womanly tact had cleared up situations with Nicholas when he was difficult. Now she said: "I'm not quite sure what you mean, Nicholas. Are you abolishing all education? Do you find that, after all, children are so fragile that they can bear to be told nothing? Is teaching botany to be a prison offense? Or only literature?"

"You know perfectly well what I mean," Nicholas said. "I do not propose to abolish education. Let them teach geography, though nobody knows what any country's name will be next week. Let them continue to teach economics, although even the economists are beginning to suspect they are as mad as Hatters. Let them pound spherical geometry into square heads and keep children indoors on sunny afternoons because they have forgotten the date when Henry the Eighth ascended the throne. That is all intensely important, though I don't happen to remember a word, not one item, of it all. But don't let them turn literature into a desert. Let the children keep one little green corner of the curriculum for their own, for a playground. That is my humble request."

"Nicholas," Serena said patiently, "will you allow that the teaching of literature may have changed since we went to school?"

"Don't they count the past participles in *Snowbound* now?"

"They do wonderful things. The children write plays and act them. They are given a chance to discuss the books they read. They are encouraged to make verses. Their born creativeness is nourished in every way."

* * *

"So I see," and Nicholas picked up Mrs. Quigwick's analysis and read: "'What traits in the heroine's mother were likely to cause difficulty in the family regime? In what instances was her father's attitude lacking in wise insights? Name five basic responses that were prejudiced by her total environmental experience.' That's nourishing them with a vengeance. But to what end, I ask you?"

"To more awareness," Serena said promptly.

"Mrs. Quigwick writes that she wishes to show the youngsters something behind the story," I added. "Is that reprehensible?"

"They have their horizons pushed out," Serena continued. "They are bound to take more to the next book they read. They'll have acquired certain standards. They'll know somebody better, if only a book somebody, and they'll begin to look deeper into themselves and with new interest."

"Pure rubbish!" Nicholas exclaimed. "That she-Philistine will accomplish just one thing. She'll ruin the freshness of their delight in reading. And you—!" he looked at me reproachfully. "You stomach all this! You create an amusing and even charming girl, and then agree to her being carried to the dissecting table rather than remain alive in their hearts. You'd rather have the children learn the botany of literature in a classroom than steal off to a wild pond and love it."

"Can't you have both, Nicholas?" Serena asked reasonably.

"Can you have simplicity and sophistication at the same time?" Nicholas countered.

"This is back to Rousseau with the skids on," I said. "If the children were left to themselves, how many would read?"

* * *

"Well, has our system worked to suit you?" Nicholas demanded. "In our so-called literate nation of a hundred million, what has a century of teaching wrought? What is the end product? Newsstands filled with trash. Digests of this and that because we have to read so much in such a hurry. Forests felled to plaster the country with Sunday funnies. Machine literature and mechanized readers to match. Book-clubs because people can't trust their own taste. Did Lincoln need a book-club to recommend his reading? No, he got along with the Bible and Shakespeare and managed very well. And how many works of the imagination have we produced since the Quigwicks took our children in hand? How many novels of world importance have our school-houses added to universal literature lately? Did Tolstoy or Dostoevsky or Dickens or any great writer ever learn the God-bearing word by forcible feeding? No, indeed, they had to browse and dream and resist all but that which they knew was theirs."

"We're not talking of geniuses, Nicholas," Serena observed.

"Then you ought to be," Nicholas said. "You ought to be weeping, like the bewildered child in my poem, for the geniuses plucked in the bud and opened by some adult's too eager hand. You ought to mourn for the innocence walled up in our pedagogical Towers of Babel, for which your Quigwicks have carried the stones. What child mightn't be a genius if let alone to blossom and fruit in his native simplicity? People aren't educated any more; they're overwhelmed by education, smothered by it, weighed down by it, given no space nor time nor quiet in which to lift the fragrant blossom of their true individualities to the sun." Then, abruptly, as in the April sky above us, his smile came out of the cloud. "This room is too much with us. Let's go outdoors."

* * *

We followed him out of the post-office to the bench in the sun. Serena sat between us, but too quietly. I doubted if she had been convinced, and I expected a last word. Presently it came. "I've learned so much from our discussion, Nicholas," she said gently. "You really ought to have a class."

Suddenly Serena darted back into the post-office to reappear with an *Atlantic Monthly*. "Let Julian Green convince you, Nicholas," she said. "Page 751, and you'd better study it:

> "It is sometimes said, and I believe this is true, that childhood often shows traces of genius which education causes to disappear, because the object of education is to help a percentage of minds to reach a certain level, whereas some children are virtually above the average level and are, in a way, being forced down instead of being helped up. They could ascend much higher, but their innate superiority is not taken into account and they are slowly and patiently fashioned into average human beings, and by the time they are seventeen or eighteen whatever originality was in them is stamped out unless they are strong enough to fight and assert themselves. . . ."

"Well, what was I saying?" Nicholas began.

"Wait. 'This is no fault of education,' Serena read. 'Education is made for the many, not the few.'" She looked up and smiled. "Now are you crushed?"

"No. I'm the child that stole away," Nicholas replied.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

We Planted Trees

My father taught me how to conserve the richness
Of the earth, how to keep the soil from washing
Downstream with every rain. He showed me once
The silt that a flood had left in a swampy lowland;
And so we planted trees to protect the slopes
From wind and rain, from torrents in spring.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CONRAD LISTENING TO MUSIC": *An Etching by Muirhead Bone*

MUIRHEAD BONE is a contemporary British etcher with unsurpassed skill. He spent his youthful years in Glasgow where he first studied architecture. Many of his prints emphasize architectural subject matter, churches, town scenes, harbor views, scaffold-enveloped buildings, but that has been the extent of his activity in the building profession. His draftsmanship has become so skilled and keen, his touch so perceptive, his grasp so authoritative, that he has been compared favorably with Rembrandt.

This drypoint of "Conrad Listening to Music" is an exceptional subject for Muirhead Bone. He has put his better energies into drawing and modeling the head, while the seated figure is sketched in broadly. The artist reveals here his vigor and intensity, stressing what is salient, giving full play to the dominating traits of character of the eminent mariner-novelist.

D. A.

Freeing the Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighteenth chapter of Matthew's Gospel it is recorded that when the disciples inquired of him, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" Christ Jesus "called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." The Master's words have provided a theme for writers and preachers throughout the centuries, for his estimate of little children is universally accepted as correct, and it is admitted that when men and women take on those desirable qualities so naturally expressed by children, the working out of their salvation will become a simple task. Purity and innocence, teachableness and receptivity, spontaneity and joy, and trustful acceptance of all the good provided for them, are some of the qualities usually associated with little children.

Many parents today regard the bringing up of a family as a difficult and perplexing problem. To all troubled parents, Christian Science offers comfort and wise guidance, for its teachings help them to overcome anxiety, and show how children may be freed from the mistaken beliefs of naughtiness, sickness, sensitiveness, and other errors that would seem to interfere with happiness and harmony in the home.

Those who have truly sought to know God have readily accepted Him as the heavenly Father, and the Bible states positively that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them" (Genesis 1:27). In accordance with this statement, Christian Science reveals God as both Father and Mother, and on page 335 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written, "Mind is the divine Principle, Love, and can produce nothing unlike the eternal Father-Mother, God."

Man, then, created in the image of God, infinite Mind, Principle, Love, must necessarily possess, by reflection, the spiritual qualities and attributes of his heavenly Parent. The true selfhood or individuality of everyone includes all the spiritual qualities which constitute God's man. Reflecting the divine nature and character, each one is endowed with authority to express spiritual love and affection, justice and mercy, calmness, patience, and self-control, wisdom, ability, and compassionate understanding of the needs of others, and knowledge of the best way in which to meet them.

Happiness may seem to be disrupted in families by bad temper, inefficiency, impatience, irritation, faultfinding, or a dominating sense of personal responsibility. These errors expressed by parents may sometimes excite the naughtiness and disobedience on the children's part of which they complain, and which may, in turn, produce sensitiveness, fear, sickness, and many other forms of discord and suffering. Let none be discouraged, however, for such errors are no part of the true selfhood of either parent or child. They are simply the result of believing in a life and mind separate from God, and the temptation to indulge such beliefs will diminish as one gains a practical understanding of the fatherhood and motherhood of God, divine Love. Such an understanding brings a sense of confident ability to receive and use the pure and harmonious qualities and ideas of infinite Mind, in the presence of which errors of belief must vanish.

As one gains the right concept of God in Christian Science, the true concept of man is unfolded, and it is learned that parent and child are, in their true individuality, reflections or expressions of the one infinite Mind, and are under the harmonious control of divine Truth and Love. Goodness is the normal state of every child of God, for he is continually reflecting his heavenly Father-Mother in love, gentleness, purity, innocence, humility, health, happiness, fearlessness, and freedom. Parents who hold steadfastly to these grand spiritual facts, making them the basis of thought, speech, and action, and refusing to ascribe power and authority to error in any form, bring the healing influence of divine Love to their aid, and the true solution of their problems is assured.

Furthermore, if, in addition to their own endeavors to practice the truths of real being, parents enlist the co-operation of their children, then wonderful results may be confidently expected. Mrs. Eddy, who loved and understood little children, says (Science and Health, p. 236): "Parents should teach their children at the earliest possible period the truths of health and holiness. Children are more tractable than adults, and learn more readily to love the simple verities that will make them happy and good." Christ Jesus said (Luke 18:16), "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." Who would forbid the little ones to come to the Christ, Truth? Every Christian Science church maintains a Sunday school where the children learn the truth about God and man, including their true selfhood. As parents and children advance in spiritual understanding, a sweet bond of union will spring up between them, for they will see one another as the children of divine Love. Thus family relations will be established on the only sure basis, namely, the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and the sonship of man in His likeness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Wyzwolenie Dzieci

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W OSIEMNASTEM rozdziale Ewangielji Świętego Mateusza zapisanem jest że gdy apostołowie zapytali go, „Któż wżdy największy jest w królestwie niebieskim?", Chrystus Jezus zawołał dziecięcia i „postawił je w pośrodku ich. I rzekł: Zaprawdę powiadam wam: Jeżeli się nie nawrócicie i nie staniecie się jako dzieci, żadnym sposobem nie wnijdziecie do królestwa niebieskiego". Słowa Mistrza przez całe wieki hadały tematu autorom i kaznodziejom ponieważ jego ocena dzieci uważaną jest powszechnie za poprawną, i przyznanem jest że gdykolwiek mężczyźni lub niewiasty przybiorą te pożądane własności tak naturalnie okazanemi przez dzieci, to wypracowanie zbawienia ich pozostaje rzeczą łatwą. Czystość i niewinność, uczebność i odbiorczość, wielka chęć i radość i ufne przyjęcie wszystkiego dobra dostarczanego im są niektóre z zalet zwykle z towarzyszonemi z małemi dziećmi.

Wielu rodziców dziś uważa wychowanie rodziny za zagadnienie trudne i kłopotliwe. Wszystkim zakłopotanym rodzicom Wiedza Chrześcijańska nadaje pokrzepienia oraz mądrego kierownictwa ponieważ nauka jej pomaga im pokonać troskę i wskazuje jak dzieci mogą być oswobodzone z błędnego przekonania o nieposłuszności, chorobie, wrażliwości, i innych błędow które rzekomo miały by się sprzeciwiać z radością i zgodą w domu.

Ci którzy prawdziwie pożądali poznać Boga uznali Go za niebieskiego Ojca bo Pismo święte wyraźnie powiada nam że, „Stworzył tedy Bóg człowieka na wyobrażenie swoje; na wyobrażenie Boże stworzył go; mężczyznę i niewiastę stworzył je" (Genesis 1:27). Według słów tych Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia nam Boga jako Ojca i jako Matkę, i na stronicy 335 podręcznika p. t. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego) Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej napisała: „Myśl jest boską Zasadą, Miłością, i nie może stworzyć niczego które nie jest jak wieczny Ojciec-Matka, Bóg."

Człowiek, przeto, stworzony w podobieństwie Boga, Myśli nieskończonej, Zasady, Miłości, musi posiadać odzwierciadlane cechy duchowne i właściwości Rodzica niebieskiego. Prawdziwy samobyt lub Indywidualizm każdego obejmuje wszystkie cechy duchowne które stanowią Bożego człowieka. Odzwierciadlając boską naturę i charakter każdy jeden jest obdarżony prawem wyznania duchownej miłości i wzruszenia, sprawiedliwości i litości, spokoju, cierpliwości i samo-władzy, mądrości, zdolności, i współczującego zrozumienia potrzeb drugich i znajomości najlepszych sposobów zadowolnienia tych potrzeb.

Szczęście w rodzinie może zdawać się przerwane złym usposobieniem, nieskutecznością, niecierpliwością, gniewem, czynieniem zarzutów lub panującem uczuciem osobistej odpowiedzialności. Błędy te wyrażone przez rodziców mogą pobudzić czasem do niegrzeczności i nieposłuszeństwa ze strony dzieci na które narzekają i które mogą w następstwie spowodować wrażliwość, bojaźń, chorobę, i wiele innych postaci niezgody i cierpienia. Lecz niech nikt nie będzie zniechęconym ponieważ błędy te nie są częścią prawdziwego samobytu ni rodzica ni dziecięcia. Są one poprostu następstwem wiary w życie i myśl, odosobionemi od Boga, a pokusa do oddawania się tym myślom zmniejszy się w miarę jak zdobędziemy praktyczne zrozumienie ojcostwa i macierzyństwa Boga, boskiej Miłości. Zrozumienie to przynosi ze soba poczucie zaufanej zdolności do otrzymania i użycia czystych i zgodnych zalet i pomysłów nieskończonej Myśli, w której to obecności muszą zniknąć wszelkie błędy wiary.

W miarę zdobywania prawdziwego pojęcia Boga w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, rozwija się prawdziwe pojęcie człowieka i wtedy dowiadujemy się że rodzic i dziecię są w ich prawdziwych osobistościach odzwierciadleniem lub wyrazem jednej nieskończonej Myśli i są pod zgodną władzą boskiej Prawdy i Miłości. Dobroć jest to stan normalny każdego dziecięcia Bożego, ponieważ ono bezustannie odzwierciadla swego niebieskiego Ojca-Matkę w miłości, łagodności, czystości, niewinności, pokorze, zdrowiu, radości, odwadze i wolności. Rodzice którzy stale trzymają się tych ogromnych rzeczywistości duchownych robiąc je podstawą myśli, mowy i czynu, i nie pozwalają przypisywać siły i władzy do jakiegokolwiek błędu, przynoszą leczniczy wpływ boskiej Miłości do pomocy swej i prawdziwe załatwienie kłopotów ich jest zapewnionem.

Dalej, jeżeli, w dodatku do ich własnych wysiłków celem wykonania prawd prawdziwej istoty, rodzice wciągną do współpracy dzieci swych, wtedy zadziwiającego wyniku ufnie spodziewać się można. Mrs. Eddy, która miłowała i rozumiała małe dzieci, mówi (Science and Health, str. 236), „Rodzice powinni uczyć dzieci przy jaknajrychlejszej sposobności, prawdy zdrowia i świętobliwości. Dzieci są więcej posłuszne niż dorośli i uczą się prędzej miłować proste prawdziwości które uczynią ich zadowolonymi i dobrymi." Chrystus Jezus powiedział (S. Lukasz 18:16), „Dopuśćcie dziatkom przychodzić do mnie, a nie zabraniajcie im; albowiem takowych jest królestwo Boże." Któżby zabronił małym dziatkom przyjść do Chrystusa, Prawdy? Każdy kościół Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej utrzymuje szkołę niedzielną gdzie dzieci uczą się prawdy o Bogu i o człowieku także i o ich własnym samobycie. W miarę jak rodzice i dzieci posuwają się naprzód w duchownem porozumieniu, miły węzeł jedności powstanie między niemi ponieważ będą oni uważali jeden drugiego jako dziecię boskiej Miłości. W ten sposób sprawy rodzinne zostaną ustalone na jedynej pewnej podstawie, mianowicie, na ojcostwie i macierzyństwie Boga i synostwie człowieka w Jego podobieństwie.

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedza Chrześcijańska są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Polish Country Gentleman

IT WAS NATURALLY among the country gentry of Poland's southeastern borderlands which had for ages been the scene of those frontier wars, that the adventurous and romantic streak in the Polish temperament became most marked. And from that border gentry—passionate of mood and wide of outlook, as indeed most border populations in the world are bound to be—Joseph Conrad was descended.

But it is a far cry from the knight-errantry of Polish exiles fighting for the liberty of other nations in all the world's revolutions during a hundred years, to the strange phenomenon of avocation for a seafaring life, asserting itself with elemental force from adolescence, in the son of an inland race which had never produced great sailors. And even more amazing than the seafaring career of a Polish country gentleman in the British merchant service is the subsequent fact that this Pole, who until the age of twenty-one did not know a word of English, should, after enforced premature retirement from the life of a sea-captain, use the accumulated experience of that life to make of it the texture of twenty-eight volumes of great literature in the English language. . . .

There is always, in Conrad's novels, a prolonged central situation, almost weird in its tension, to which approaches from several points are laboriously worked up by a deliberately involved and complex method of narration. It is in accordance with this conception of the main theme—a conception rather ballad-like and dramatic than epic and novelistic in its character—that a realism of detail which is sometimes almost as ruthless as the glare of the sun in the tropics, is coupled with a technique of fantastic splashes of color in the description of scenery, of costume, and of the variegated human population of the tales.

This organic blend of romance and realism, inherent as it was in the exotic subject of Conrad's tales, was also rooted in his own personal nature and nurture. Trained in literary realism by his wide and judicious reading in the masterpieces of French and English fiction, he possessed at the same time a vein of romanticism in his temperament, which was a Polish inheritance strengthened both by his adventurous life and by his permanent residence in England.—From "Great Men and Women of Poland," edited by STEPHEN P. MIZWA. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Figuring Against the Axis ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Washington is used to indiscretion on the part of Congressmen, particularly when that little slip of the tongue means a beautiful, jet-black, glaring headline in the papers back home. But official Washington is not quite so ready for careless talk on the part of top Administration leaders, so it came as somewhat of a surprise several weeks ago to read that Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had mentioned in an address that the United States was producing 3,300 planes a month. With the newspaper and radio men unable to mention such figures, except in reporting talks like Mr. Rayburn's, it looked for a while as if the Speaker had made quite a blunder.

Perhaps he did, but there is some reason now to believe that he did not. One doesn't get to Mr. Rayburn's position by loose talk and when a key man in the Administration lets such a figure out, particularly while telling his audience that he is not going to divulge military secrets, it's a fair assumption that there was a method behind it all. It's not impossible that the Government has decided to level a propaganda barrage of American production figures at the Axis and at the neutral countries.

Any way you look at them, the Rayburn figures make impressive reading. America doesn't know how many planes Germany is making today and with the Nazis' consummate disregard for accuracy, it probably won't until after the war is over. But the most knowledgeable officials here do not believe that the German monthly figure is over 3,500, if that. If this is so, it will be extremely interesting for the German High Command to realize that the United States, whose plane production capacity drew loud guffaws from Air Marshal Hermann Goering less than a year and a half ago, is now in a position to establish that quantitive aerial superiority over Germany which the latter once held over the rest of Europe.

Just as the Luftwaffe bitterly disappointed Berlin when, because of inferior craftsmanship and organization, it failed to conquer the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain, so the Germans are now destined to be jarred when they realize that numbers are fighting on the side of the enemy. Such a realization won't beat the Nazis, but it may help them to beat themselves.

During the first week in December this column mentioned the fact that there was a considerable tug-of-war in Washington as to whether the wisest course to follow would be to keep American production figures secret, thereby mystifying the enemy, or to publish them and let the Axis see just how swiftly the war program was accelerating. That fight is still going on.

The Army and the Navy are insistent that output be kept absolutely secret, since these services are fearful that the enemy would draw valuable tactical deductions from a knowledge of how many planes, tanks, antiaircraft guns and ships the nation is building. A number of civilian officials, however, are arguing that this country is passing up a golden opportunity to undermine the enemy's morale and to strengthen the resistive tendencies among the captive peoples by not broadcasting just how good a job American industry is doing.

At the present time, President Roosevelt is said to side with the Army and the Navy, although the White House coterie contains supporters of the all-out information course. If the latter can convince the President that America's psychological offensive against the Axis demands more information on production, the information will be forthcoming.

Some figures are now being given out, notably those dealing with the launching and commission of new naval and mercantile vessels. In this case the usual procedure is reversed; instead of concealing our own figures and publishing those of the enemy, we hide our destruction of Axis submarines but print not only our own losses but also our own additions.

The Rayburn statement may well be the prelude to more disclosures about American production. There is a real advantage in concealing output when it is low and a very distinct advantage in broadcasting it to the world when it is high. Planes, tanks, guns and ammunition are now in mass production and the United States is expected to pass Axis-held Europe in all these categories before the summer is out.

Since it is apparent that the United Nations still have some long and bitter rows to hoe in the field of military action, wouldn't it be possible to gain some compensating psychological advantage from letting the enemy, and such Capitals as Vichy, Buenos Aires and Ankara, know that the flood of production guarantees ultimate Allied victory. Berlin has brought about a myth of Germanic invincibility through the artful use of propaganda. Washington can also take a hand in that game—only it won't be a myth.

The Country Speaks: New York

Peace Straws in War Winds ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Peace straws blown by easterly and westerly winds are falling from New York skies today into cross-currents from isolationist and all-out war maneuvering. Coincidentally, reports come from many quarters, official and unofficial, that the Axis Powers are on the eve of launching a drive to end hostilities and to link in this endeavor the forces which, before Pearl Harbor, stood out against United States involvement in the war.

Reports from off-the-record sources are to the effect that only the strong action by Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, prevented the Axis Powers from beginning their peace offensive in Chicago this week when the Republican National Committee met to discuss party affairs.

Indications here today are that peace can be had only at a price Hitler and Premier Hideki Tojo would not now pay. This would be unconditional surrender. Not even among the isolationists and the appeasers can a single individual be found who will deny that this surrender will some day occur.

It is upon this premise that the real peace advocates, among whom are Mr. Willkie, are now working to formulate "a just and durable" scheme for the postwar settlement—a scheme which they hope will ease the travail of wartime to peacetime production; that will make this a war to end conflicts of such destructive character as the present one.

Outlawing the Submarine

One of the points in this scheme goes back to efforts following the first world war to outlaw the use of the submarine, and to the list of offensive weapons to be curbed they add the military airplane.

Anyone who followed the Paris Peace Conference and subsequent moves in international law is familiar with the efforts to outlaw the undersea craft. It might be recalled, for the record, however, that the present Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, then German Ambassador to London, accepted on behalf of the Wilhelmstrasse a stringent curb on the U-boat after the United States, Great Britain, and Japan had pledged themselves by treaty to the limitation of submarine warfare. It was only when an absolute ban on the undersea raider failed because of mutual distrust among the nations that "limitation" was agreed upon. This "limitation" was embodied in the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and later was accepted by Soviet Russia, France, Italy, Belgium and Greece.

It placed the submarine under the ordinary restrictions of international law and bound the signatories not to sink or disable by undersea attack any merchant vessel save in case of persistent refusal to submit to visit and search, and that before attacking a vessel, the submarine commander must remove all the occupants of the merchant craft to a place of safety. A ship's boat adrift in the open sea did not, under the terms of the treaty, constitute "a place of safety."

Nations Still Bound

While the treaty expired on Dec. 31, 1936, the clauses relating to the submarine remained in full effect without time limit, and, therefore, were binding in perpetuity on the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, Russia, Germany and Japan.

Violations of this agreement limiting the use of the submarine have been so numerous in the present war that the subject is bound to come up again when the nations assemble at the peace table, and along with it the makers of the peace will hear a mighty chorus of peoples' voices demanding severe destrictions on military flying machines; for a ban on the bombing of civilian populations and the wholesale destruction of life and property for which no compensation can be had, such as has occurred in England, west of the Rhine, in Central Europe and in Greece.

Voices already are being raised in this demand—that the destructive uses to which the airplane has been put shall be ended; that the rightful place of aviation be acknowledged and that its unlimited potentialities in the world of transport and service in the ways of peace be fully developed.

These are not the voices of dreamers, but of men and women who would try to "civilize" uncivilized war. They are aghast at the cruelties which have been inflicted in this conflict and are determined to do their best to end them, or at least to mitigate them should the world in future years again go berserk.

To Change the Subject:

This Little Boy Stayed Home ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

When Dan's letter came saying he was going to a conscientious objectors' camp, I wasn't surprised.

Dan had different ideas from other boys. He was an artist, painted surrealist stuff, "adored" Picasso, rather prided himself on resisting the "contamination" of conventions.

He wrote enthusiastically about the camp after he arrived. It was his idea of Utopia, each man paying his own share of the expense, contributing his share of the work, all living together in an ideal peace and harmony.

Dan still likes camp, but I think he has learned that the way of the conscientious objector is not easy, that the same problems of society in general crop up in camp, too. On furlough recently, he came in to see me.

He hasn't many close friends now, he admitted. The townspeople near the camp aren't friendly either. "You can't blame them," he says. "They don't see why we should be there, back in the hills, while their boys have to go to war. I can't blame them," he repeated soberly.

He didn't even blame the rough mountaineers who threatened to kill him. They piled out of a noisy Ford and grabbed him one night as he trudged home from the woods with his ax over his shoulder.

"Don't you love your country?" they demanded as they shook him violently. He was weak with fear. He nodded agreement with everything they said until he finally managed to find a subject of conversation unrelated to the emotion of the moment.

When they had calmed down somewhat, he told them about his camp. No, it wasn't supported by the Government, he explained. It was sponsored by the Quakers—the American Friends Service Committee. The boys all had to pay their own way, do their own work. They were helping to build a road through the Government Park reservation now.

He told them that the boys at camp, most of them anyway, weren't afraid. It wasn't that. They had wanted to go to India—wanted to work on the Burma Road, had offered to go to London and remove time bombs.

The thing which impressed me about all this was the fact that Dan "didn't blame them." He was learning tolerance—and discipline, too. He was learning to adapt himself to things as he found them, not trying to run away into a little world of his own.

He takes his turn in the kitchen with the others; he labors in the forest, takes his turn as watchman. Never very husky in appearance, he has put on weight, his face is fuller. He's more of a man now, less of a dreamer. He's still the idealist, but he doesn't try to argue his views, as he used to.

There were 50 men in camp when he went there. Now there are 130. Many of them are intellectuals—teachers, writers, lecturers. He gave me a little magazine they had compiled in their spare time. It was filled with short stories, poems, excerpts from diaries at camp.

We laughed over one of them. "Yesterday a camper bought a service uniform that he might find hitch-hiking easier. Just how conscientious are some of us?" it asked.

Many of them find adjustment difficult, he said. They are used to activity. They find camp dull and uninspiring. He told of one boy who left camp "to perform an act of civil disobedience to the Selective Service System."

He hoped to be put in jail, where his pacifism would be more conspicuous. I sensed that Dan looked on this as futile, as a childish act. A year or so ago, he wouldn't have felt that way. When he decided to become a conscientious objector, he spoke of "jail" himself rather hopefully, I thought, picturing himself a long-suffering martyr before the world.

Despite the fact that Dan's taste in art runs to Picasso, that he likes Poe, and Maugham and Huxley, he turns for human companionship to the simple mountaineers rather than his pals at camp.

He has made a lot of friends among the mountain people, he says. Spends a lot of time with them.

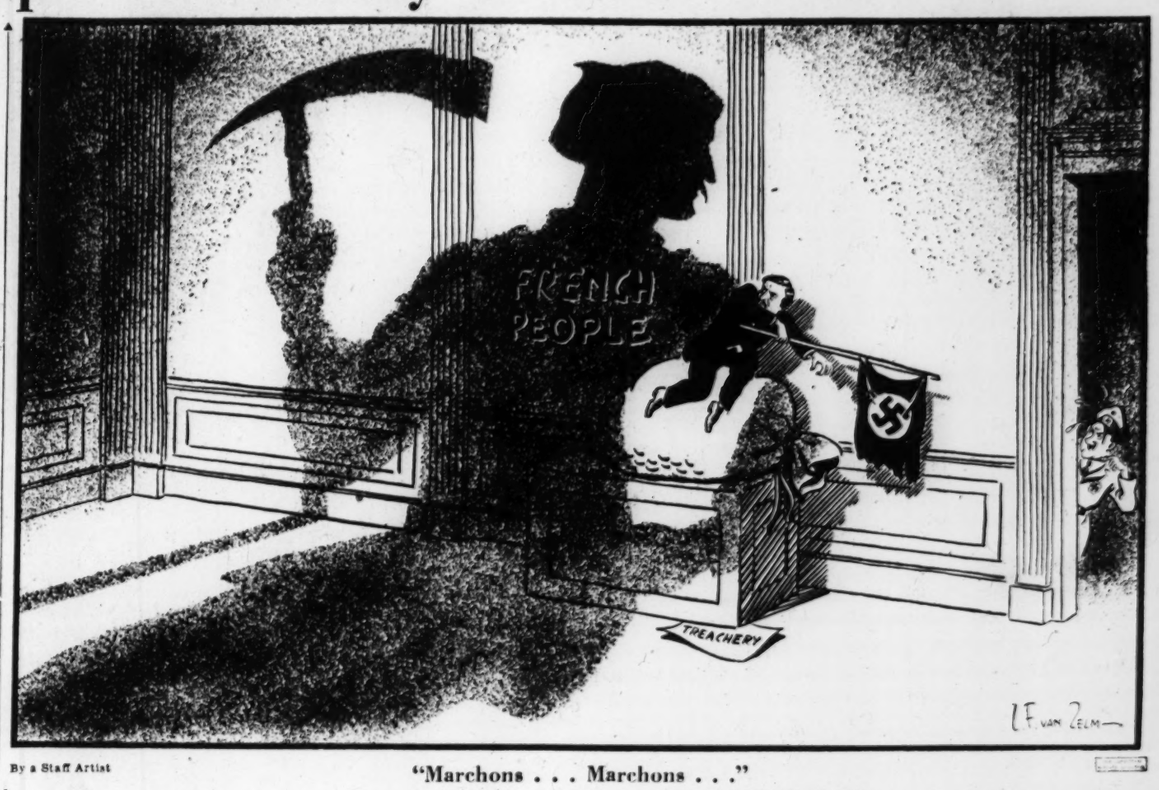
He liked talking about it. At his brother's, where he was staying, they "hadn't asked him a thing about the camp." That had hurt a bit. But he wasn't sulking about it. He wasn't defiant. He wasn't arguing his viewpoint. I think something important is happening to Dan.

Aid Supplied to Enemy in Name of Liberalism

Individuals, publications menace to democracy although deeds of some are well-intended.

Americans at War
Forty-Seventh of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



By a Staff Artist

"Marchons . . . Marchons . . ."
From "The Marseillaise"

Liberty and liberalism contain the same root, liber, meaning free. "Liberal" means "worthy of a man of free birth; free." Devoted Liberals have made a very large contribution toward the development of American democracy. Now America, along with Great Britain, is the very last stronghold of liberalism, among the nations of great military strength. Nevertheless, some American Liberals, by their attitudes and activities, are aiding the enemies of America, who are the bitter enemies of all freedom.

An observation with a somewhat similar implication was made in an earlier article of this series and provoked a number of protests, three of which are printed herewith. First, however, it may be in place to cite a number of cases in which Liberals are acting along the same line as the enemies of liberalism and to give a few illustrations of how dictators use Liberal dogmas. This writer is not imputing ill will or evil intentions to American Liberals who, by their acts, are helping the enemies of America. He realizes that most mean well and are persons of high character, but that does not detract from the gravity of the fact that some are aiding the forces which are attempting to destroy the last homes of liberty.

Here is a simple case of extreme authoritarians working with Liberals. At a meeting of the furiously anti-democratic Christian Front in Boston, the speaker of the evening, whose attachment to the Axis is shown by the fact that he has displayed Goebbels' terror films here and advised American mothers to tell their sons that it was hopeless to oppose Hitler's armies—this person urged his audience to back the activity of United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who has long been considered Liberal. The Christian Front agitator had hundreds of post cards, addressed to Senator Wheeler, passed around for signing and agreed to see that they were mailed.

Boston Viereck Aid

This same leader of Boston's extreme authoritarians has been an ardent distributor of the anti-American books, written, edited and published by the Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck, who is now in prison. At one of his Christian Front meetings was sold Social Justice, and also the Brooklyn Tablet, which has long been very popular among Coughlinites. In that number of the Tablet was an article by a prominent, pacifistic, Protestant "isolationist." With or without his desire, this peace crusader, who has spent much of his life among Liberal groups, was being used on the same "Christian Front" with Goebbels, Viereck, the Tablet and Social Justice.

Here is another very recent example. I have received two leaflets from a "negotiated peace" propagandist, who maintains a fairly large office in New York. He has long been active in the Henry George single-tax movement. This present advocate of a peace that could only mean capitulation to Hitler, boasts that he has also played a prominent role in the America First movement in Brooklyn, where, as is known, it was ardently supported by German-American Bundists, Christian Frontists, Coughlinites and Fascists. The "peace" activity of this author and speaker, who long claimed a place among Liberals, can only aid the tyrants who are trying to wipe liberty from the face of the earth.

Even more recently a spokesman for the "Social Credit" movement, long considered by most persons a Liberal crusade, has very emphatically made the charge, in a circular, that not a few prominent advocates of Social Credit have openly taken their places in the camp of the American pro-Nazis. Some are accused of working side by side with former associates of Bund leaders.

With Emphasis

This common Liberal-anti-democratic front has been pointed out before. For instance, the editors of the Christian Century have asserted with much emphasis, that in the anti-war crusade preceding Pearl Harbor, pacifists, non-pacifists and other citizens—from members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation to the Chicago Tribune "stood together" and used "essentially," "substantially," "practically" the same arguments. Some of the Liberals affected objected to being classified on the same front with "reactionaries," and the Christian Century in its number of Feb. 11 insists that its statement regarding common action was correct and declares it has a right to speak because it participated in that action.

Another very striking example of anti-democratic action in a Liberal camp is furnished by a recent member of The Progressive, with which is combined La Follette's Magazine founded in 1909 by Robert M. La Follette, Sr. It is still very closely connected with the La Follettes, two or three of whom write for practically every number. Surely no name in recent American history is more symbolic of Liberalism than theirs. One of the regular contributers to this widely circulated weekly is Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, the widely known historian. In an article appearing on March 28, Dr. Barnes wrote:

"Democracy was sold to this country before we had enjoyed any significant experience with . . . majority rule. . . . Differential psychology has proved that there is no such thing as even appropriate mental equality among men and has shown that the majority range from mediocrity to imbecility.

"This undermines at once the notion that all are equally fitted to vote. . . . The whole body of assumptions upon which the old democracy rested have been blown sky high. . . . Democracy, as earlier understood, is probably doomed. . . ."

"Probably the most desirable immediate reforms are a weighted suffrage, based upon the results of intelligence tests . . . scientific and professional training for candidates for office . . . proportional and vocational representation. . . ."

The editors of The Progressive, although not "entirely" agreeing, present these doctrines as "solid food for thought." One subscriber, Jack Murav of California, seemed to have had a premonition or something. His letter in the same issue says: "Please cancel. . . . Do not wish paper with Fascist leanings." Dr. Barnes' "solid food for thought" seems to this reporter not to lean toward Fascism but to have fallen clear into it. Four months after powerful and ruthless tyrants turned their attack on American democracy, an American Liberal professor stands beside Phil La Follette, Bob La Follette, Isabel La Follette, Oswald Garrison Villard and the noted Midwestern Liberals, the Amerings, to declare that the democracy of our traditions is probably doomed and that as a first reform a universal mental poll tax must be imposed.

'Common Sense' Views

A neatly presented Liberal publication, now in its 11th year, is Common Sense, "devoted to the elimination of war and poverty through democratic planning for abundance." At this very grave crisis for liberalism in the world, here are some of the things that Common Sense's March issue has to offer:

The first article says that practically all Latin America suspects us—and not without reason. Also we suspect them and—not without reason. Our inter-American relations seem to be quite a mess. Another long article on the Far East says that the Chinese Government is largely Fascistic. "Our opportunity there seems to have gone." Maybe we'll win the war and maybe not, but even if we do we'll almost certainly lose the peace. "A 'democratic' policy toward Japan is probably quite unthinkable to many responsible people in Washington. . . " So our relations with the Far East seem to be a mess.

A lugubrious message comes from the English correspondent about "'phony' British and American democracy." Then a very long editorial under the terrifying title, "Have We Lost the War?" says: "We need a kind of courage that will come from a passionate belief in our cause. At present we have no such belief. We don't know what we are fighting for."

Five soldiers send letters to Common Sense consisting almost entirely of complaints. One says, "I have lost all interest in reading. I am discouraged by the semi-illiteracy of the men about me." In the following issue a "dazed private" writes, "The average soldier doesn't know what he is fighting about. . . . He is a sheep surrounded by wolves. . . . He wants some guarantee. . . ."

"The performance of America on the morale and propaganda front has been shockingly bad," declares the writer of a very long letter. Such seems to be the message of the whole magazine.

One wonders if whimpering is the "Common Sense" way at this vital moment, of helping establish an order without poverty and with abundance. Is it not almost certain that brave fighters and patient builders will prepare the future, not those who sit on the side lines to whine?

Familiar Mark

A plan providing unrestricted abundance for men, women and children is now being presented to the American people with considerable insistence from a luxurious office building in New York.

The sponsors of the plan say it would do away with the possibility of indebtedness, with the profit motive, with the need of saving or hoarding, with buying or selling. People would work only four hours a day, 165 days a year, and would receive $20,000 annually.

Does not this plan, for the popularization of which tens of thousands of dollars are being spent, remind us of ideals often considered liberal? It is called "America's Only Social Movement Born in America of America's Problems and Compposed Of and Officered by North Americans." Its motto is "America Must Show the Way!" It declares itself categorically against Fascism and Hitlerism.

What is it? Technocracy! With a chief, a rigid hierarchy, inexorable commands, grey shirts and utter authoritarianism! It is an American brand of dictatorship, using much "liberaloid" language.

Just as Hitler did. Hitler began by joining a liberal workers' party. He gave it a name sounding doubly liberal, namely Socialist Labor Party. No one in modern times has used the words "toiler," "common people," "family solidarity," "the dignity of work," "the nobility of peasantry" in a more telling manner than Hitler. His dearest phrase is "the common good" and another is "the people are above the state." Much of the language first used by Mussolini also was very Liberalistic.

It is also striking that in Rumania the agency through which the all-powerful Bratianu family exercised its long dictatorship was the "Liberal Party." Marshal Averescu built his short dictatorship from the People's Party. Prof. Nicola Iorga, who for a short time participated in a dictatorship, was founder and leader of the "Democratic Party."

Bulgarian Example

In Bulgaria the ex-Socialist Alexander Tsankoff headed a bloody army dictatorship and the Socialist, Dimo Kazassoff, helped set up another. Before them the Agrarian leader, Alexander Stamboliisky, supported wholly by peasants, established a dictatorship. Before them all was Boss-Premier Radoslavoff, head of the Liberal Party.

In Serbia, the perennial master, who governed with an iron hand, Nichola Pashitch, was founder and leader of the "Radical Party." In Austria, Dictator Dollfuss and his successor Dictator Schuschnigg were leaders of the beautifully named and high intentioned Christian Social Party, supported mostly by peasants and small business people.

These examples have been cited to show how easy Liberalism is transformed into authoritarianism and even totalitarianism. This writer personally knew most of those European dictators of Liberal origins. Many of them were good, earnest, brave men, but they helped destroy democracy and freedom in their lands and aided in the onsweep of despotism.

When Liberalism becomes a "cult" or a dogma or a vested interest or sheer partisanship it is almost sure to pass onto the side of dictatorship. When Liberalism, which by its nature is born in protests, continues to feed only or mainly on protests and criticisms and lives chiefly on dogmas, it can easily pass into the camp of the despots. Just as some clerical sectarians in America now help Hitler, the enemy of all Christianity, so some Liberal sectarians also help this enemy of all liberalism.

This observation applies only to a minority of the professional Liberals. Most of the support in America's present fight for liberty comes from the truly liberal-minded people. A crucial testing time has come; not those who keep saying, "Liberty, Liberty," but those who help stop tyranny really serve the cause of liberty.

Now for a correction and three letters of protest. In a report of a meeting held by the Rev. E. L. Curran in Boston, this reporter wrote that newsboys sold the Socialist Call and Social Justice before the gathering place. He has been informed that it was not newsboys who sold the Call, but representatives of the Socialist Party who sold or gave away their party organ in hopes of enlightening some people who attended the meeting. This reporter regrets his mistake.

Thomas' Letter

The present writer also expressed the opinion in an article in this series that the Socialist Call left a reader with a discouraged feeling and made resistance to Hitlerism seem futile, just as the perusal of any Nazi publication would. Norman Thomas, the leader of the Socialist Party of America, has sent the following letter about that:

To The Christian Science Monitor.

Constantly, and in bold type the Call has carried its condemnation of fascism in every form. Some of the articles, titles of which Mr. Markham lists, contain the most explicit denunciation of Hitlerism and of a peace dictated by Nazi and Japanese militarists.

The Call believes, however, that there is a fascism which can come even to a victorious United States, and it believes that the time to fight fascist tendencies, conscious or subconscious, is now. It believes that there are truths to be told about things in America which can be set right before it is too late. The Call, for instance, was urging satisfaction for the just demands of the Indian people before Pearl Harbor and the week after Pearl Harbor, as part of the price of a decent peace and a decent world. We did not have to wait, as did so many respectable authorities, until the Japanese were at the gates of India.

In an article, or ratner a speech of mine published by the Call, and listed by Mr. Markham, under the title Hate, Hunger and the Future, I discuss the horrible situation in Europe and say: "For this situation, of course, war is primarily responsible and the Nazis who made the war and robbed the rest of Europe to feed their armies." Since when does this sound "like a Nazi periodical"? I then go on to plead, as a newspaper of your professed ideals ought to plead, for an earnest and experimental attempt to keep alight the flame of humanity by some effort to feed the children of starving Europe.

Socialists are not apologizing for their struggle to keep America out of involvement in total war or for their struggle for a people's peace. We are concerned, however, to find a paper of the high standing of The Christian Science Monitor wittingly or unwittingly contributing by prejudiced interpretation of facts to that bitter postwar reaction which thoughtful men have so much reason to fear.

Sincerely yours,
Norman Thomas

Labor Action's Case

It was also stated in this series that the paper Labor Action was very negative and, being neutral in this fight, really helped the enemies of America. Our comment didn't say Labor Action approved Hitler, but that it didn't take sides in the fight against him. Its editor doesn't agree and has the following to say:

"It seems to be both slanderous and an instance of questionable journalistic ethics (especially for so generally careful a newspaper as The Christian Science Monitor) to assert that Labor Action takes a 'neutral attitude' toward Fascism, Hitlerism, or Japanese imperialism.

"Labor Action and its supporters were struggling against Fascism when many other advised an ostrich policy. We were in the lead in the famous anti-Nazi demonstration at Madison Square Garden in February, 1938. . . . We were fighting against Fascism when the American press was filled with praise for Mussolini because 'the trains were running on time.' And we were opposed to Japanese imperialism when the American business interest were shipping scrap iron to Japan. . . ."

Sincerely yours,
Editor, Labor Action.

Townsend Weekly

The managing editor of the Townsend National Weekly has also sent us this letter:

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In its otherwise fine series by R. H. Markham, The Christian Science Monitor took occasion to criticize—uniustly, we believe—Dr. Townsend's recent editorial on ways to raise money for our nation's war effort. The Monitor's criticism read:

"Dr. F. E. Townsend, head of one of the most persistent of all the movements for government old-age pensions, recently wrote in his widely circulated Townsend National Weekly an editorial that appeared to be designed to discourage Americans of modest means from buying defense bonds and stamps. Very few Americans have so peremptorily and aggressively demanded state help as this group, yet its leader writes in a way to discourage support of the state in its efforts at self-preservation."

What The Monitor did not add—and what we feel that it should have added, in keeping with its almost universally-fair editorial policy—is that Dr. Townsend's discussion of defense bonds and stamps came only incidentally with his advocacy of a program which he believed would go much further and much quicker toward providing our government with the money it needs to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion.

An argument can only be judged fairly in its entirety. . . .

For The Monitor's future guidance—and for that of all the people of our nation, who deserve to know—Dr. Townsend served his country as a medical officer in World War I. His son, until then business manager of Townsend National Weekly, has gone off to serve his country in the ranks during World War II.

Dr. Townsend recognized as our war the mortal combat between Axis and Allied forces even before President Roosevelt in the spring of 1941 declared this nation in a state of limited national emergency.

Throughout 1941, Dr. Townsend urged his followers and friends through editorials in The Weekly, to support the war. . . .

Dr. Townsend's views on the war have not changed. He is ready to fight for victory and to sacrifice for victory—to offer everything he has if it will bring that goal more quickly and with a minimum loss of life and property. Any criticisms he may offer—and he intends to continue offering them as he sees their need—will be for the constructive purposes of prosecuting the war more effectively and awakening our leaders to the need of planning now for America's part in the peace which is to follow.

Jesse George Murray,
Managing Editor,
Townsend National Weekly

Dr. Townsend's unreserved condemnation of Hitlerism and his ringing declarations in support of American defense as well as his acts in helping defend America are a source of warm satisfaction to the writer of this article.

New Films in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Programs on the Air

'The Invaders' in Celluloid At the State and Orpheum

"The Invaders," which came yesterday to the State and Orpheum, is an anti-Nazi film set against Canadian backgrounds. It has a considerable measure of excitement, some first-rate acting, and some handsome views of the varied scenery of Canada. More than in most films the photography conveys a feeling of the out-of-doors, not surprisingly perhaps, for much of the picture seems to have been made on location.

The difficulty with the picture as entertainment is that it falls into separate episodes. The villains of the story are to be seen in all of the loosely linked series of events. But each of the heroic Canadians appears in only one. Thus Laurence Olivier is to be seen near the beginning. Anton Walbrook appears in an episode during the middle of the narrative, and Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey participate in adventures near the end.

The film, which was made in Canada with the co-operation of governmental agencies, seems to be addressed primarily to Canadians, though interest in it should not be limited to them. The story is dated in the period while the United States was still neutral. The narrative begins with a submarine attack on a British ship in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, records the decision of the Nazis to proceed to Hudson's Bay, and depicts the sinking of the U-boat by a Canadian bomber in the latter waters. A party of six Germans who had been landed from the submarine seek to make their way across Canada into the United States, and the film traces their journey and contrasts them with the Canadians with whom they came into contact.

There are brutalities in some of the episodes. Parts of the scene in which Mr. Olivier portrays a French Canadian who had been shot are not pleasant. Nor are the concluding sequences, in which Mr. Massey as a Canadian soldier manages to have the last of the Nazis shipped back across the border at Niagara Falls, among the gentler forms of drama. But there are quieter moments. The scenes among the Hutterites pleasantly describe those peaceful and hardworking people. Particularly impressive is the speech of their leader, played by Mr. Walbrook, rejecting the appeal of the Nazis to join forces with them. The episode in which Mr. Howard plays a dilettante writer at a camp near Banff seems on the melodramatic side, but there is no mistaking the genuineness of the setting. You can almost feel the cool mountain air.

Eric Portman has an unsympathetic role as the Nazi leader but he plays it with unmistakable skill. Peter Moore and John Chandos, as two of his companions, likewise do their roles ably. There is an appealing bit by Glynis Johns as a girl in the Hutterite colony. But with all due respect to the players, it is the Canadian scenery, that lingers in the memory.

The companion feature is "Blondie's Blessed Event," another in the series of Blondie pictures.

E. F. M.

'Larceny, Inc.'

"Larceny, Inc.," starring Edward G. Robinson, is the feature film of the new bill which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. As the title suggests, it is an underworld opus, in which Mr. Robinson impersonates a criminal who, having served a term in Sing Sing, decides to "go straight."

His definition of "going straight," however does not impose a high standard of ethics upon the means employed to finance the legitimate business upon which he intends to embark. When a bank refuses to lend him money without collateral, he decides it is only right that he should rob the vaults in order to provide himself with capital.

He is assisted in his commercial career by two comics, and the entire tone of the picture is to have fun over the propensity of the trio to get what they want regardless of method. Mr. Robinson is his usual assured self, Jane Wyman supplies the small romantic interest.

The companion picture is "Fly by Night," a murder mystery with Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson, Albert Basserman, and Martin Kosleck.

Closing Programs Of Symphony Season

For the final pair of concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixty-first season, to be given in Symphony Hall May 1 and 2, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky announces Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," the Second Suite from Ravel's Ballet "Daphnis and Chloë," and the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky in E minor.

On Thursday evening, April 30, the last concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, will be given. Dr. Koussevitzky will then present the tone poem, "Lilacs," by Edward Burlingame Hill, the Sixth Symphony of Shostakovitch, and the First Symphony of Brahms in C minor.

James Cagney and Brenda Marshall

In "Captains of the Clouds," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan.

New Farce for Jack Benny

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

One of the things that has kept Jack Benny from being a top-notch film comedian is that he is too good as a radio comedian. Obviously, he can't repeat for the films the routine he does with his "family" over the air.

Warner Brothers, in an attempt to find some "situation" comedy for him that will approximate the sort of thing he does for the radio, has transposed the roles of the husband and the wife in the Kaufman-Hart play, "George Washington Slept Here," and will let Benny play the wife's role while Ann Sheridan will have the part of the husband.

"Situation comedy," is used in Hollywood to denote comedy that is dependent upon situation first and comic lines second. This, of course, reverses the formula for much of American comedy. George Arliss was a "situation" comedian; so were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew; so was Charles Ray. But many others have been wisecrack comedians.

"I want people to laugh at me and not with me," Benny says, explaining why he has been at such pains to mature his own brand of comedy. "I want them to laugh more at what I do than at what I say."

So he is invariably the butt of his own jokes. His comedy situations are drawn from the happenings of everyday life, and nearly all evolve from his rugged-individual approach to everything and everyone. If Warners have solved this film problem for Benny with "George Washington Slept Here," he may very well soon be as popular on the screen as he has been on the air for the past 10 years, and as he was on the vaudeville stage for 10 years before that.

The necessary change, however, may take an opposite tack if his programs given at army camps continue to be like the first few he has put on. Most of the entertainment provided for the boys in the camps has been of the wisecrack variety, and the Benny troupe has had to bow in some measure to this taste because it was not possible to put over his comedy to large gatherings. It had been designed for the intimate setting of the studio broadcasting room and a small audience that could be told with cards when to laugh and when to be quiet.

According to Director William Keighley, "George Washington Slept Here" will be good not only for Mr. Benny, but for Miss Sheridan as well. Miss Sheridan, too, has followed the path of the wisecrack comedy. When she has not been cast in mere follow-through parts she has been in roles that called for the bon mot out of the side of the mouth and the free-and-easy routine of the gunman's moll.

Mr. Keighley thinks that Miss Sheridan is better than that, and that the public may very well have to change its opinion of her after the present picture is released. There was, indeed, some promise of better parts for her when she was cast in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," which Mr. Keighley also directed. But Mr. Woolley and Miss Davis rather tucked that picture under their respective arms and walked away with it. Now both Mr. Keighley and Miss Sheridan are hoping for better things, and believe they have it in her role in the picture now shooting.

Asked if he didn't think it was a little hazardous to follow one of Kaufman and Hart's best comedies with one which was a good deal less successful, Mr. Keighley said he didn't. The switch in the two roles, he thought, might just give the picture what the stage play lacked.

"Besides," he added, "even mediocre Kaufman and Hart is better than the run-of-the-mill out here. I'll be greatly surprised if it isn't a downright success."

Radio Opera Scheduled To Make Debut

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first air adaptation of John Steinbeck's "The Moon Is Down," is scheduled to be heard in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Joe American, Soldier," is to be the theme of the weekly news dramatization based on the new American Army, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Melvyn Douglas is to have the leading role in an air version of Preston Sturges' "Sullivan's Travels," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. John Vandercook, explorer and air news commentator, is to have the chief role in Richard Connell's story, "The Most Dangerous Game," in the "Celebrity Theater," Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, is to be the speaker on Ted Granik's "What Price Victory?" MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m. Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Air Forces, is to be the chief speaker in a tribute to the fighting forces of Australia and New Zealand, MBS-WAAB, 9:45 p. m.

Eric Knight, author of the "Flying Yorkshireman," and Christopher Morley are to be the guests of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Premiere of the NBC-commissioned opera by George Lessner, "The Nightingale and the Rose," based on the story by Oscar Wilde, is scheduled NBC-WNAC, 2 p. m. Singing in the new work are Vivian della Chiesa, Felix Knight, and Earl Wrightson, with Frank Black, conducting.

The Budapest Quartet inaugurates a spring and summer series of recitals offering Mozart's Quintet in C major (K. 515), and John Alden Carpenter's Quartet, in the first concert, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

James Cagney is to be starred in Ranald MacDougall's "Smith Against the Axis," a modern story, to be directed by Norman Corwin in "This Is War," all networks, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, WMEX, 7 p. m. "Call of the West" is to make its debut, starring Roy Rogers, film cowboy hero, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Georgie Price, who has returned to entertaining, and Justin Friedman, University of Cincinnati student, are to be guests of Fred Allen, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Phil Spitalny's "Hour of Charm" group breaks its all-feminine tradition to permit the auditions of six service men weekly in a contest to select a winning voice, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are to be co-featured in a story written by Arch Oboler. Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia, and Igor Gorin, baritone, are to appear in "Keep 'Em Rolling," MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony, Debussy's "Two Arabesques," and the Theme and Variations from Schubert's "Forellen" (Trout) Quintet are to be conducted by Erno Rapee with the Music Hall Symphony. Ossy Renardy, violinist, is to be soloist in Saint-Saëns' Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso. Jan Peerce, Metropolitan tenor, is to sing "O Paradiso" and "M'Appari," opera airs, and two Schubert lieder, "Omnipotence" and "Impatience," Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony begins its sixteenth summer season, Howard Barlow, conducting, in the period held by the Philharmonic programs featuring concerts from countries now occupied by the Nazis. In the first "Free French" program Eugene List, American pianist now in the Army, is to play Debussy's "Fireworks," and the Forlane and Toccata from Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin." By the orchestra are Bizet's First Symphony and "Carmen" Suite; Gretry's Overture, "L'Epreuve Villageoise"; Ravel's "Pavanne"; Saint-Saëns' "Omphale's Spinning Wheel," and David Diamond's "Elegy in Memory of Ravel," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Edward R. Murrow begins a sponsored series of news comments from London, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. "We the People, at War," with Milo Boulton as "emcee," will have for premiere, Robert R. Nathan, head of the planning board of WPB; Mary Ann Mayer, youthful Akron, Ohio, girl, who refused to climb into a lifeboat unless her father did likewise, and Mrs. Homer Price, who operates a small factory in her home, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Congressional and labor officials are to debate "Shall We Register Labor and Trade Organizations?" in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States, is to speak from Washington on the "United Nations Speak" series, MBS-WAAB, 11:15 p. m.

A new Blue series, "This Is the Truth," is to offer Krishnalal Shridharani, Indian author, Mickey McConnell, secretary of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and a story by Capt. "Tim" Healy, who is to preside over the program, Blue-WBZ, 4:30 p. m.

Monday

Compositions by two Russian-born composers now in the United States, Nicolai Lopatnikoff's "Sinfonietta" and Nicolai Berezowsky's "Introduction and Waltz for Strings," are to be conducted by Howard Barlow with the Columbia Concert Orchestra for the League of Composers concert, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

The Telephone Hour inaugurates a "Great Artists Series" with Jascha Heifetz as first soloist playing his own arrangement of Bach's Air for the G String, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Bumble-Bee," and Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs," NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sydney Foster, pianist, is to be soloist in the second and third movements of Liszt's Concerto in E Flat in Mutual's "Music That Endures" program. The orchestra under Henry Weber will play Reznicek's "Donna Diana" Overture and De Falla's "Danse Espagnole," MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Loretta Young is to be starred in a story based on some new facts discovered by historian Carl Carmer concerning Molly Pitcher, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Alexander Kiralfy, associate member of the United States Naval Institute, author of "Victory in the Pacific: How We Must Defeat Japan," is to talk on "Our Naval Offensive" in the "Spotlight on Asia" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

Lucas-Pritchard

La Meri as Ambika (The Teacher)

In the Indic Dance Drama, "Deva Murti," which she will present at the meeting of the East and West Association in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening.

Indic Natya By La Meri In Preview

At the meeting of the East and West Association in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, at which Pearl Buck and others will speak, La Meri, American exponent of the Hindu dance, assisted by six of her Natya Dancers, will present a half hour of dancing, performing a minor Chinese dance and a major Indic dance drama, "Deva Murti."

This composition by La Meri, drawn from Hindu mythology and based on authentic Hindu forms, shows five aspects of the goddess—Maha-Deva (The Abstract); Parvati (The Wife); Ambika (The Teacher); Dourga (The Embattled); and Kali (The Destroyer). The music is by Vishnu Dass Shirali and Wana Singh.

According to the synopsis, the scene opens with an Invocational dance, Alarippu, by the supporting group. "Then Maha Deva (La Meri) is revealed in Divine Meditation. In her personification of the Abstract her gestures spring from the depths of her own being, and therefore are perfect though meaningless.

"Gradually her hastas (hand gestures) take form and through them she shows that she will manifest herself in four of her many aspects. Aided by the Asparas (handmaidens) she transforms herself into Parvati, Wife of Lord Shiva. She invites him to her side, bewitches him with her dance.

"Next the goddess shows herself in her aspect of Ambika, the Mother. In this form she teaches three of the many ways to attain Perfection—through ritual, through meditation, and through the exaltation of the spirit into pure joy.

"Some of the Asparas offer a short sequence of Nrtta (pure dance) in the style of the original Devadasis, while others arm the goddess, who has changed her aspect into Dourga, Queen of Battles. In this militant form she rides her tiger across the battlefield, overcoming the Danavas, the Asouras, and all enemies of the Supreme Good.

"As she retires in triumph, her Asparas dance an interlude of Lasya Nrtta. They freeze in terror as the goddess steps forth in her most terrible aspect, that of Kali, bloody goddess of Destruction. . . . As darkness falls Kali is in possession of all things. The Asparas offer up the most austere of Invocational measures. During their chant-like sway of "Deva, Deva," the Abstract Supreme One reveals herself in Divine Meditation once more, as at the beginning."

This original dance drama, with two others by La Meri "Krishna Gopala" and "Gauba's Journey to Paradise" (a folk tale by Baba Trinco), had its first public performance at the Guild Theater in December, though the program was previously presented at the Barbizon-Plaza Theater under the auspices of the India League of America, in November.

The following extract is from a note on La Meri printed in the program on that occasion:

"The India League of America offers this concert in honor of La Meri as a gesture of gratitude to her from the representatives of India in this country. We believe her to be the finest and most convincing apostle of Hindu dancing in the Occident. Those who love the culture and art of India are deeply indebted indeed to this American artist."

Recognized as the outstanding western exponent of the Hindu dance, La Meri, with her Natya Dancers, is now a part of the East and West program for the diffusion of Eastern cultures, presented at its meetings.

The theme of the Tuesday evening meeting in Symphony Hall will be "India and China in the Present Crisis."

M. L.

Bruno-Delar

William Hain, tenor; Anna Kaskas, contralto, and Julius Huehn, bass

To be heard at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the assistance of the Harvard-Radcliffe choruses, will present Bach's "Magnificat" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, in the annual Pension Fund Concert.

Pops Start May 5

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts will open their fifty-seventh season Tuesday, May 5, with Arthur Fiedler again conducting the orchestra of 85 Symphony players. As usual, refreshments will be served at the tables which will cover the floor of the hall. The season will last through June.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST 3 TIMES
Tonight 8:30—Mat. Tom'w 2:30
Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
with
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVES. $1.10 to $3.30 • MATS. $1.10 to $2.75

SHUBERT • TONIGHT AT 8:30
SPECIAL PERF. SUN. EVE., APRIL 26
POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Glorious Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
EVES. (INCL. SUN.) WED. & SAT. MATS.
$2.75 to 55c (Incl. Tax) $1.65 to 55c

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
Laurence OLIVIER • Leslie HOWARD • Raymond MASSEY
"THE INVADERS"
Plus "Blondie's Blessed Event"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
"LARCENY Inc."
Plus "Fly By Night"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAINS of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

ESQUIRE
OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL
★ 2 GUARANTEED MOVIE HITS ★
GREER GARSON "BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
GARY COOPER BRIAN DONLEVY "BEAU GESTE"

BOSTON (LECTURES)

ALFRED NOYES
Reading of his Poems
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL
Clarendon Street, Boston
Sunday, April 26 at 5:15 P. M.
Tickets $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 (Tax included)

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
April 23 to April 29. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"Woman of the Year" with Kathryn Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis, Milton Berle.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Today 2:30, Tom'w 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist
LOUIS BAILLY
Viola
SUNDAY, April 26, at 3:30
PENSION FUND CONCERT
Bach's—MAGNIFICAT
Beethoven's—NINTH Symphony

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money" — Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way CI. 6-0390
Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years" — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Peggy Leonora Mildred
WEBB WOOD CORBETT NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-8230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." — Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

"A STRIKING PLAY, SHREWD AND POWERFUL."—WATTS, Herald Tribune
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER • RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. CI. 6-6363

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

→ TODAY THRU TUES., APR. 24 to 28 ←
PLAZA 58 ST. at MADISON
Katharine HEPBURN in
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
with SPENCER TRACY
at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P. M.

Gene TIERNEY • Henry FONDA
'RINGS ON HER FINGERS'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"The Inspector General," by Gogol. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"As You Like It," by Shakespeare. 8:30.

Dance

Symphony Hall—Program of dance by Carmen Amaya, Antonio Triana, and a company of gypsy dancers, singers and musicians. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper, Preston Foster and Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood and Derek Farr. 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55. "March of Time—America's New Army." 1, 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35.

Keith-Memorial—"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Bundown," Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:10, 8:25.

Metropolitan—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—"Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues, Damascus, Suez, North Carolina," "Skiing in Alaska," "Training of U. S. Navy Airmen," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Music Quiz," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—"Close Call for Ellery Queen. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 7, 10:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 11 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Spencer and Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 5. **Allston**: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 5. **Regent**: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Sue Foster. 2. Continus from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:55, 5. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:27, 9:27.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Brookline: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:50, 4:50, 9:50. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:55, 6:15, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Castle on the Hudson," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and E. Lowe. 2 and 8.

University: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "The Prime Minister," John Gielgud. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Mr. Wise Guy," East Side Kids. "Dawn Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand**: "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:40, 9:40. **Codman**: "Dumbo." "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Dumbo." "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capital: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:25, 8:21. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 7, 10:18. **Park**: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dumbo." "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dumbo." 1:54, 8:00. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 3:01, 9:21. **Hyde Park**: "Crimes of the Dark House." 2:58, 5:36, 8:14. "Green Pack." 3:15, 9:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and the Merry Macs. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2:10, 8:15. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Caesar Romero. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Maplewood: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cornel Wilde. 1:55, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:15, 9:09.

Mystic: "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:25. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris and John Hubbard. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:15, 9:15. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:50, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:28, 8:33.

MEDFORD — Followay: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2:35, 8:30. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 3:50, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:30, 9:15. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Road to Happiness," John Boles. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 2 and 8. **Strand**: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

BEVERLY—Beverly: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. "Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. 1:45. Continuous from 6:13.

Broadway: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. "Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45, 7:45.

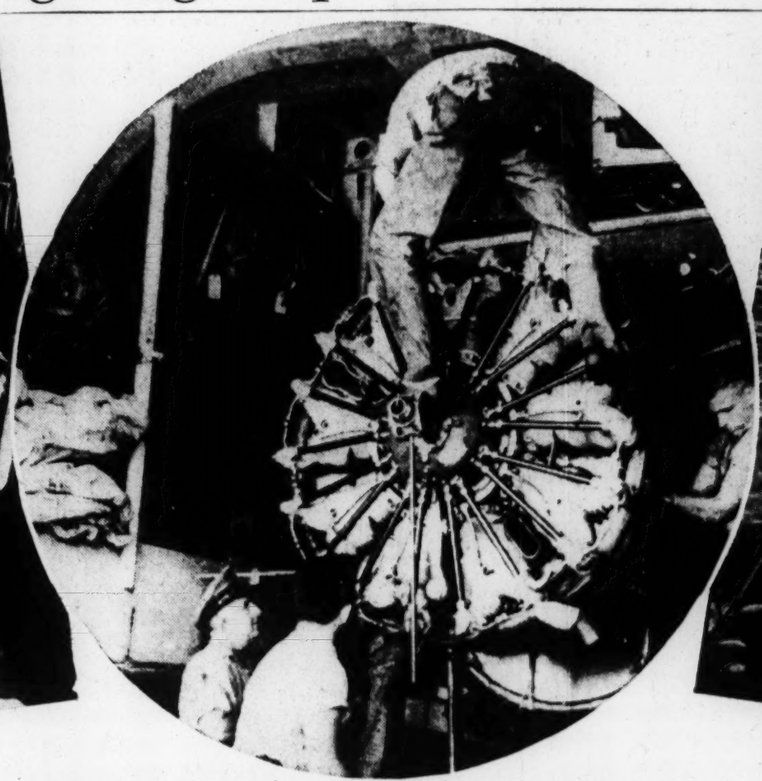
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

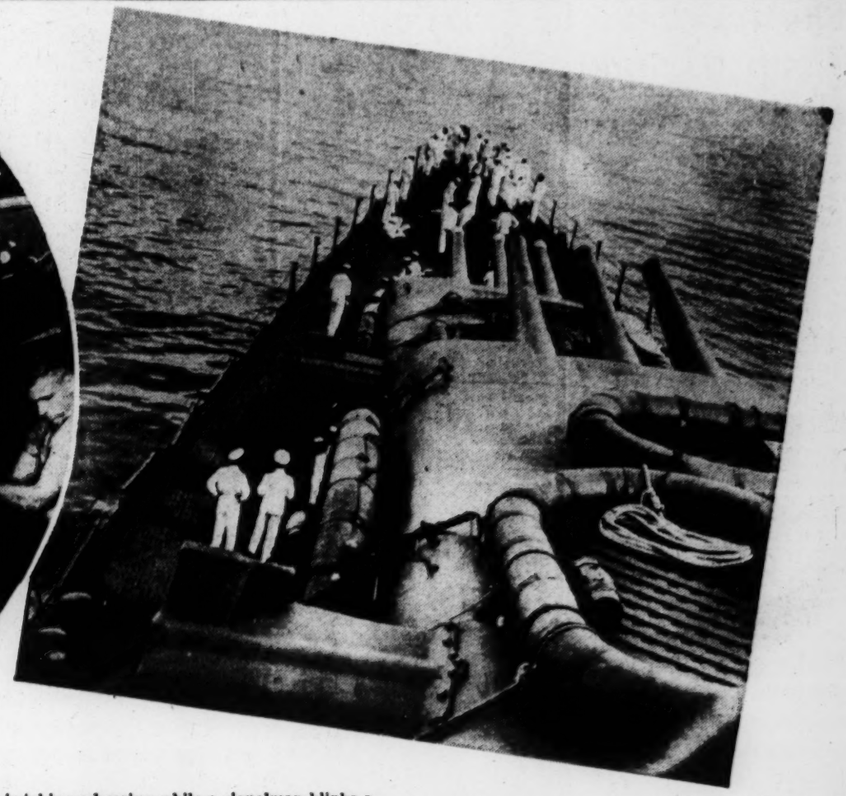
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 2:14, 8:30, 9:31. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 3:31, 8:11.

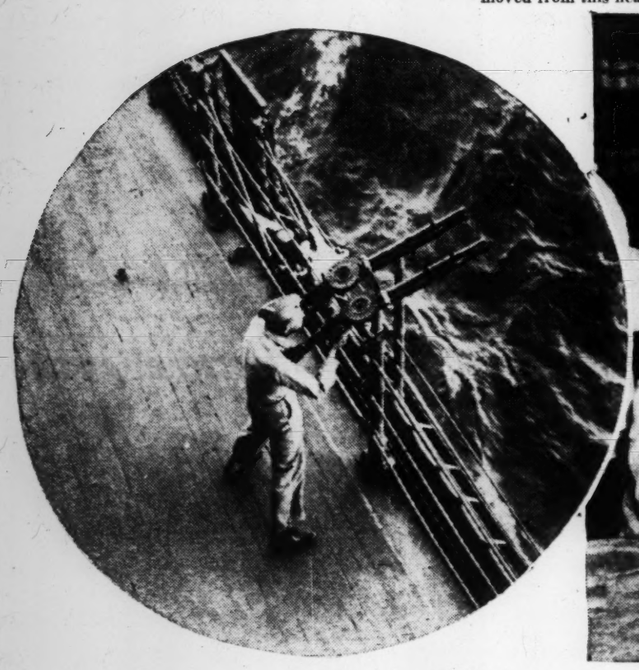
A Day With the Fighting Ships of the United States on Patrol





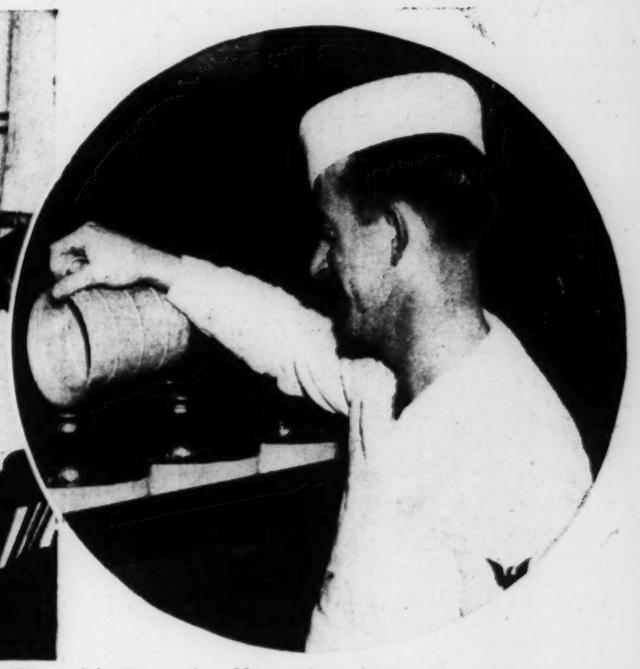
The Navy Is Set for Action Along Its Vast Battle Lines

Left: Scene on the starboard side of the bridge of a United States destroyer serving as an escort for a convoy. One officer is taking a bearing while a signalman blinks a message to another ship. Center: A seaplane gets a new motor aboard a cruiser where planes are kept in special hangars. Right: All unnecessary equipment has been removed from this heavy cruiser, whose bow is studded with guns that have a coat of paint over their shiny surfaces.



Always on the Alert

A sailor's job is one of vigilance. With attack always possible from enemy surface ships, airplanes, or submarines, the Navy must be on the alert at all times. Here a Marine mans one of the machine-guns aboard a warship as an accompanying destroyer sounds an alarm.

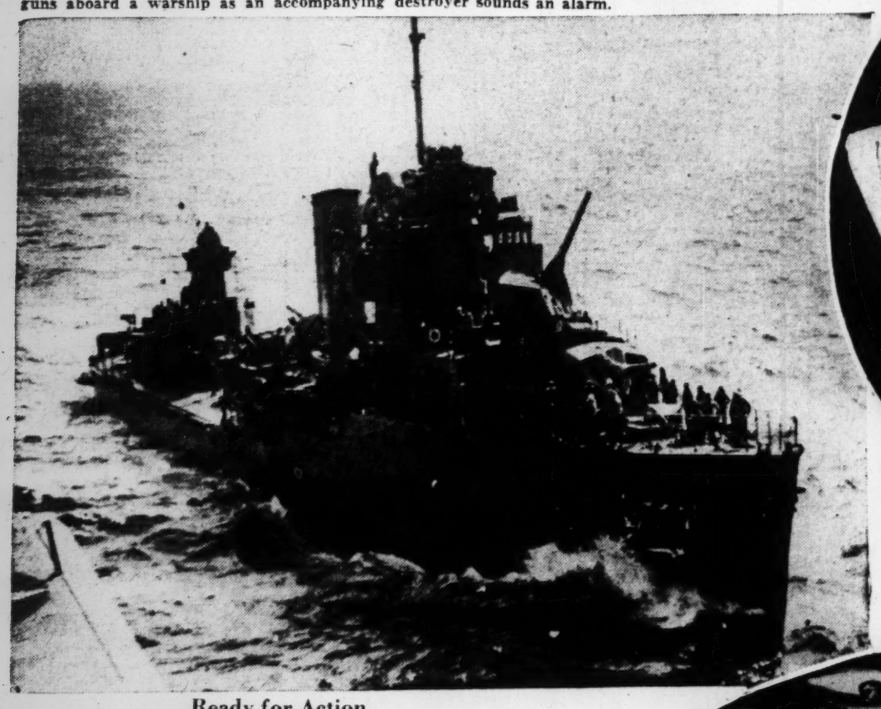


When It's Time for Mess Aboard Ship

Center: Junior officers and pilots sit down for dinner. The monthly ward room bill for a junior officer runs around $25 a month while at sea. Frozen foods make it easy to vary the menus. Circle at right: This Navy cook is baking beans—Boston style—and lots of them.

The Admiral on the Job

Admiral W. W. Smith is pictured here on his flag bridge.

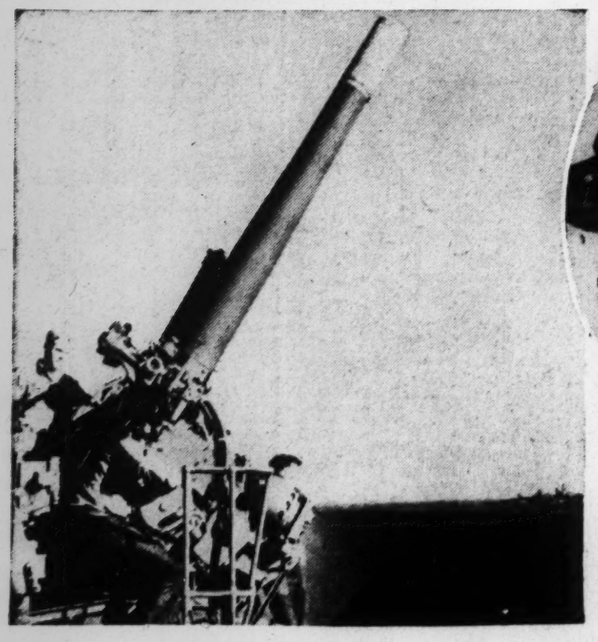


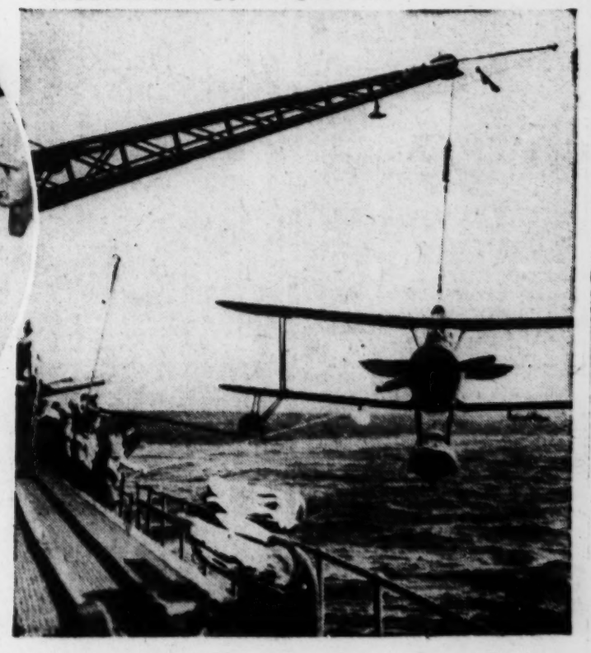
Ready for Action

This picture taken from a naval plane shows a unit of one of America's powerful sea forces ready for any eventuality.

Gathering In Its Brood

Is afterdeck cleared, an aircraft carrier lands its planes as they return from far-flung patrol flights at sea.





Associated Press; Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; International

Never a Dull Moment for the Men in the Navy

Left: Sailors man a five-inch gun aboard a heavy cruiser. Center: Even at sea there is time out for lessons. Here the ship's surgeon conducts a course in first aid. Right: A seaplane is hauled aboard a heavy cruiser after its return from a flight.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	429,473
1942 volume to date	35,258,047
1941 volume to date	41,259,969

Stock Prices Drop to Lowest Level in Years

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The stock market continued under moderate pressure today and despite some late recovery efforts, prices on average dipped to new nine-year lows with many leaders retreating fractions to around 2 points.

Tapering of selling accounted for the negligible comeback from the forenoon bottoms. Buying power failed to show expansion at any stage and near the final hour only a few of prominent stocks were outside the orbit of decline. The chemicals were weak. Transactions amounted to about 400,000 shares.

There were no new developments with which to associate the market's heaviness. Brokers expressed the opinion a substantial part of the day's offerings came from speculative holders seeking a clean slate pending release of the Government's program to control prices and light on the new tax schedules. With regard to the latter there was a feeling many dividends would be endangered by increased imposts.

Under water most of the time were American Telephone, Johns-Manville, J. C. Penney and Douglas Aircraft.

Dow Chemical yielded as much as 3½ while du Pont, Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak were down 2 or so at the worst.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market suffered modest losses today as the financial community devoted most attention to marketing one of the largest new issues in months.

Going into the final hour downturns of fractions to a point, and, in some cases, more, were well scattered over the list. A few rails and miscellaneous loans contested the trend.

Syndicate managers of the American Tobacco Co. $100,000,000 debenture 3s, offered at par, described distribution of the new money issue as "going beautifully." Over-subscription was predicted in most quarters.

Corporate loans drifting idly included Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, International Telephone 5s, and St. Paul 5s.

A little ahead most of the time were Western Union 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Hudson & Manhattan income 5s.

U. S. Governments were a shade lower on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar bonds were steady.

Jones & Laughlin To Purchase Assets Of Otis Steel Co.

CLEVELAND, April 24 (AP)—In the largest steel industry deal in seven years, Otis Steel Co. stockholders voted today to sell the concern to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

The plan calls for the merger of the $38,000,000 Cleveland concern wit hthe nation's fourth largest producer, expanding by 1,000,000 net tons the Pittsburgh company's present annual ingot capacity of 3,931,000 net tons.

Otis directors decided upon liquidation several months ago as a result of disadvantages arising from competition with larger concerns, President E. J. Kulas reported.

H. E. Lewis, chairman and president of Jones & Loughlin, said Otis' president would become a director and vice-chairman of Jones & Laughlin's executive committee under the merger. Mr. Kulas also is president of Midland Steel Products Co.

The sale plan provided that for each share of Otis' convertible first preferred stock, holders receive: one quarter share each of Jones & Loughlin 5 per cent cumulative preferred, Series A and B, $100 par value; one share of Jones & Laughlin common, no par, and accrued dividends on the Otis preferred which amounted to $6.87½ per share as of last March 14.

Holders of each common share of Otis stock would receive one-quarter share of Jones & Laughlin common and $1 in cash.

Gasoline Output Up But Stocks Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's gasoline stocks declined 1,078,000 barrels, about normal for this season, in the week ended April 18 to a total of 103,502,000 barrels, the American Petroleum institute reported.

Light fuel oil stocks showed a drop of 673,000 barrels in the same period to 29,929,000 barrels but residual or heavy fuel oil supplies rose 51,000 barrels to a total of 85,577,000 at the end of the week.

Daily average crude oil production for the week was up slightly at 3,545,000 barrels compared with 3,543,400 the week before and 3,752,650 a year earlier.

Refinery operations for the nation as a whole averaged 75.7 per cent of capacity, indicating a crude run of 3,548,000 barrels daily, compared with 75.1 per cent and 3,718,000 barrels the previous week.

Gasoline production totaled 11,000,000 barrels against 10,734,000 the week before.

Cotton Stamp Plan Ends

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Officials said the Agriculture Department's experimental cotton stamp program was being discontinued because of prospects of insufficient funds after the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5⅝	Adams Exp .60g	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Apr23
38¼	29⅞	Air Reduct (1a)	17	30⅜	29⅝	29¾	−⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
⅜	1/16	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	1/16	1/16	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	Apr22
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3½	3½	3½	
17	10¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	10⅛	9½	9½	−1¼
22¾	17¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	5	18	17¾	17⅞	Apr23
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr21
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	120	119	119	−2
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12	Allied Mills 1¼g	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
6⅛	4⅜	Allied Strs (.15e)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr23
30⅛	22¾	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	7	22¾	22½	22⅝	−⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	Apr22
1½	11/16	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr22
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	45	44⅝	45	
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	20	20	20	+⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	15	26⅛	25½	26	−¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	4	6	6	6	−⅜
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	Apr22
33	24⅜	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	3	24	23½	24	−⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Apr23
65¼	57⅜	Am Can (4)	6	57⅝	57⅜	57½	−⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	6	160½	160	160	−½
33	24½	Am Chain Fdy	8	24	23⅝	23¾	−¾
73¾	65⅛	AmCar&Fpf13¼e	2	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	Apr23
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17	17	17	−¼
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	69	69	69	Apr23
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¾	15¾	Am Crys Sug 1e	4	17	15¾	15¾	Apr23
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Ti	6	11/16	11/16	11/16	
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r28
19¼	19	Am Export L ½e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
⅝	3/16	Am & For Pow	8	½	½	½	+3/16
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	21	21	21	−½
2⅛	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26⅜	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26	26	26	−⅜
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr22
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	3	38	37¾	37¾	−⅜
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr22
7	6	Am Inv III (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	8	7⅞	7¼	7¼	−⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	5	78½	78	78	−2¼
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	5	10	10	10	−⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	−¼
23¾	16½	Am Metal (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
¼	1/16	Am Power & Lt	7	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	3	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	Apr23
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	199	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−¼
12	10	Am Roll Mill ¼e	12	10	10	10	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7	7	7	−¼
43	37¾	Am Smelt (½e)	11	37¾	37¼	37¼	−1
147	135	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	135	135	135	Apr23
34¼	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr22
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	5	16¾	16½	16⅝	−⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17½	17½	17½	−¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	92	90⅝	92	+3½
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
134¾	111½	Am Tel & Tel(9)	36	111	109⅞	110⅛	−1⅜
49¾	34	Am Tob (1e)	2	33½	33½	33½	−½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	5	35¼	35	35	−¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	122¾	122¾	122¾	Apr22
5	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	11	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
116½	109¾	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr23
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	+⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	3	59⅜	59¼	59⅜	−⅝
5⅞	3⅝	Am Zinc L & S	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅝	24	Anaconda (½e)	30	24⅛	23½	23½	−½
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	−⅛
35	29	Arch-D-M (½e)	3	28¼	27¾	27¾	−1¼
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	−1½
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	8	3	3	3	−⅛
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	3	56	55½	56	−¼
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	53	53	53	Apr20
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	4	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr20
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
63¼	45⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	Apr23
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf51¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	14	35⅛	34¾	35	+¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66	66	66	+1¼
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	21¼	20¾	21¼	+⅛
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	Apr23
23½	15½	Atl Refining (1)	10	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	−⅛
109¼	102½	Atl Refn pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	14	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
50¼	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	47	47	47	
70	50	Atlas Powd (3ae)	2	49	48	49	
9⅛	7¾	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	20	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	24	3	2⅞	3	+⅜
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5⅛	5	5	−¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr22
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	7	7	7	−⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅜
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	16	8½	8½	8½	
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅜
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	67	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	65	64	64	−3
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
16½	14	Bell Airc (2g)	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
39⅛	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	18	32¾	32½	32½	−⅛
14	11	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	50	50	50	Apr21
24¼	18½	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	18½	18	18	−½
66⅞	51¼	Beth Steel (1½e)	12	55⅜	54½	54⅝	−⅝
121	113	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	113	112¼	112¼	−¾
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Apr23
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr23
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	−⅛
14½	12¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr22
21⅛	15½	Boeing Airplane	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	26	26	26	−¼
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr23
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	10	18⅝	18½	18½	−⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	25	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	−⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
30⅜	25	Bower-Roll B (3)	1	25	25	25	−1½
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr23
½	1/16	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	8	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
8⅞	6⅛	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Budd Mfg	7	2⅞	2¼	2¼	−⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅛
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg 45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	−1¼
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	20⅛	20	20	−½
19¼	16	Burlng M (1.40)	2	16	16	16	−⅛
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Apr20
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .50a	6	6⅛	6	6	Apr23
20⅝	19⅝	Butler Bros pf 1½	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Apr23
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr23
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	1	12	12	12	
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17	17	17	−¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	11/16	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	12¾	13¾	13¾	−¼
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
37½	30	Cannon Mills ½e	3	30¼	30	30	Apr23
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	1	25	25	25	Apr23
⅞	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	−¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	30⅛	30	30⅛	−⅜
21¼	15½	Celanese (½e)	16	15½	15	15⅛	−⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr23
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr23
2⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	4	28¼	28	28¼	
2½	1⅞	Certi-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr22
16	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	−¾
17	13½	Champ P&F (¼e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
6¾	5⅞	Ches & Ohio (3)	19	27¾	27½	27¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Apr21
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	11/16	11/16	Apr20
5	3⅛	Chi & E Ill A	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
28¾	13⅝	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr23
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−¼
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
17½	14½	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	15⅛	14½	14½	Apr23
39¾	35⅜	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Apr23
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	Apr17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	49	52¼	51⅜	52	−¼
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	Apr23
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Apr23
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30½	30½	30½	−1
29	23⅜	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Apr17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	6	33	32⅝	33	
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	−⅝
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	14	65	64	64	−1½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¾	59½	59½	Apr22
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	11	12⅛	12	12	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Apr21
18⅛	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14	14	14	Apr23
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
13¾	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Apr23
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	2	60½	60	60	−¼
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	17	16⅜	16¾	
100	91⅜	Coml Cr pf (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	Apr23
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	7	22¾	22⅛	22½	+⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	−¼
9¾	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	
11/16	⅜	Com'th & South	36	½	3/16	⅜	
44½	25	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	54	17¾	17½	17⅝	−⅛
33⅜	21¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)		12⅝	12½	12½	Apr22
21½	16½	Consol Aire (1e)	18	17½	17¼	17⅜	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	51	5¼	5	5	−¼
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	26	11⅝	11½	11½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	83¾	83½	83½	+1
⅛	1/16	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	1/16	1/16	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7	7	7	Apr23
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	23	2	1⅞	2	Apr21
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (½)	39	5	4⅞	5	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr22
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	−⅛
96¼	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Apr18
13½	12	Container (½e)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
103½	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	81	80	80	−2⅛
27¼	22	Cont Can (½e)	4	22	21¾	21⅞	−⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr23
42	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	32½	31¾	31¾	−⅛
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	14	17¾	17	17¼	+¼
19⅞	17	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17½	17	17	Apr23
12½	9⅛	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	43½	43⅜	43½	
33⅜	27⅞	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Apr23
⅝	11/16	Coty Internat'l	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Apr15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	7	6½	6½	6½	−½
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	14	15	14⅜	14⅜	−1⅝
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Apr22
11⅞	10¼	Crown Zel (½e)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
36	27	Crucible Stl (1g)	5	27⅛	27	27	
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	70	69	69	Apr23
9	6	Cuban-Am Sug	4	6⅜	6	6	Apr23
83	74½	Cuban-AS p

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 46 44	104.25	104.25	104.25
1	4¼s 52-47	115.12	115.12	115.12
1	2½s 53-49	106.13	106.13	106.13
4	2½s 72-67	100.26	100.26	100.26
	Home Owners Loan			
2	3s 52-44	104.9	104.9	104.9
	New York City Bonds			
11	3s 80	102½	102⅛	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Abitibi P&P 5s53 st	50¼	50¼	50¼
5	Ala Power 3½s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	80	80
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞
50	Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
6	Am T & T 3¼ 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
14	Am T & T 3¼s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
36	Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	106¾	106¾
5	Am WW&E 6s 75	90⅞	90½	90½
17	Ang C Nitra deb 67	36	36	36
1	Ann Arbor 4s 95	65	65	65
7	Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
2	AT&SF 4s 95	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7	AT&SF aj 4s 85 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Atl&Birm 4s 33	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
2	A C Line clt 4s 52	68	68	68
11	A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63¼	63⅜
1	A C Line 5s 45	99	99	99
3	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35½	35⅛	35⅛
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
9	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	60	59⅞	60
27	B&O 95 st A	30	29½	29¾
24	B&O 95 st C	34½	34	34
19	B&O 20002st D	29¾	29½	29⅝
22	B&O 96 st F	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
80	B&O cv 60 st	22¾	22⅝	22¾
7	B&O 4s 48	59¾	59⅝	59⅝
10	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53⅝	52⅞	53⅜
20	B&O S W 50 st	42	41⅝	41⅝
5	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
12	BenefIndLoan 2¾s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Beth2Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
41	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39½	39½
7	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	101	100	100
4	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	74	74	74
23	Buf R&P 57 st	38	37½	37½
2	Bush Term 5s 55	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
7	Can Nat 5s 69Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
9	Can Pac 5s 54	88	88	88
1	Can Pac 4½s 46	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
13	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
3	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
35	Cen of Ga 5s 69 C	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
9	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17	17	17
2	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
3	Cen Netw Eng 4s 61	73¼	73¼	73¼
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
28	Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	56	56¼
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	75¾	75¾
10	CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	92	92	92
5	Cen RR NJ25s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
27	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17¼	17	17⅛
2	Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
5	C&O 4½s 92	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
87	Chi & Alton 3s 49	21⅝	21¼	21½
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	70½	70½	70½
9	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3	Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¼	26	26
4	ChiGtWest 4s 88	66½	66½	66½
10	Chi I & L 5s 47	30½	30½	30½
140	CMSP Pac 5s 75	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
54	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
11	CM&SP 4½s 89C	50	49¾	49¾
6	CM&SP 4½s 89E	50	50	50
6	CM&SP gen 4s 89	48⅛	48	48
5	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	46	46	46
18	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21⅜	21½
3	Chi&NW gm 5s 98	33½	33½	33½
45	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	2
2	Chi&NY 4½s 2037C	21	21	21
8	Chi&NW 4s 87	33	32½	32⅞
33	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33	32½	32½
1	CRI&P 4½s 52A	15	15	15
10	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3	3	3
19	CRI&P 4s 88	25	24¾	25
3	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
60	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14⅛	14	14
2	CRL & NO 5s 51	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
5	Cin Un Term 3¾s 71	109	109	109
19	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48¼	48½
4	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63⅞	63½	63½
1	Col F&I 5s 70	82	28	82
14	xin Col&So 4½s 80	20⅛	19½	20
15	Columbia G 5s 1961	82⅜	81½	82
5	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅛	103	103
5	Con Edis 3½s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
5	D & R G 4½s 36	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
19	D & R G 4s 36	17½	17¼	17½
36	D & R G Wests 5s Asd	18	17⅞	18
4	Dul Miss & I 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
1	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	23½	23½	23½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	El Paso&SW 5s 65	67¼	67	67
16	Erie 4½s 2015	46¾	46½	46½
6	Erie 4s 95	92½	92⅛	92¼
9	Firestone T&R 3s 61	97	97	97
25	Fla E Cst 5s 74	11	11	11
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
1	Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	19½	19½	19½
7	Goodrich 4¼s 56	100½	100½	100½
11	Ge Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅞	100¼	100¼
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76D	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
10	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86	85¾	85¾
5	Gt Nor 1st 4 s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
23	Gt Nor 4s 46G	98	97¾	97¾
22	Gt Nor 4s 46H	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
16	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43⅞	43	43
1	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119½	119½	119½
92	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48	47	47½
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 reg	47	47	47
313	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	14⅜	15⅛
2	Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101⅛	100¾	100¾
6	Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
5	Ill Cen 4s 53	47½	47½	47½
27	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46½	45⅞	45¾
17	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞
6	Ill Cen 5s 55	56⅞	56	56
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
2	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48½	48½	48½
1	Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	52	52	52
22	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	51¼	50¾	51¼
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46½	45⅞	46
4	Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28¾	18⅜	18⅜
4	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17	17	17
10	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26¾	26¾	26¾
4	Int Paper6s55	105	104¾	104¾
12	Int T&T 4½s 52	49	49	49
14	Int T&T 5s 55	51	50¾	50¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
16	K C South 5s 50	71½	71	71½
14	K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108⅝	108¾
3	Kings Co Lt 5s 54	103	103	103
1	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
8	Lac Gas 5½s 53	79⅛	78¼	78¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79¾	79¾	79¾
32	Lac Gas 5s 42	99¾	99½	99¾
5	Lac Gas 5s 39	99½	99½	99½
3	L S & M S 3½s 97	81	81	81
3	L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	79	79	79
5	Lautaro Nit inc 75	37	37	37
2	Leh & N Eng 4s 75A	95½	95½	95½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	80	80	80
5	Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	66	66	66
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65¼	65¼	65¼
28	Leh Val 5s 2003 st	44¾	44⅜	44¾
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39½	39¼	39½
20	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
8	Libby McN&L 4s 55	106	106	106
2	Liggett & M 7s 44	113¼	113	113¼
7	Liggett & M 5s 51	123	123	123
7	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95½	95¼	95½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
15	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	101¾	102
5	Lou & N 4½s 2003	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	88	88	88
5	Louis&N 4s 60B	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
1	Maine Cen 4s 45	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	48	48	48
4	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	80	80	80
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
16	MilSparta&NW24s 47	27½	27½	27½
3	M&St L 4s 49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13	13	13
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
121	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13⅛	12¾	13
29	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38¾	38¾
43	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21⅛	21	21
19	M-K-T 4½s 78	34½	34⅜	34⅜
32	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41½	41⅝
2	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
11	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30¾	30½	30½
32	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30⅝	30½	30⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
31	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅝	30½	30½
1	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
5	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104	104¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	43	43
12	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38¼	38⅝
5	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39¼	39¼
2	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
6	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106¾	106¾
1	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	77	77	77
9	NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	48	47⅞	48
2	NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	76	76	76
15	NYC rfg 5s 2013	54	53⅝	54
47	NYC 4½s 2013A	49	48¾	49
5	NYC cn 4s 98	52½	52¼	52½
4	NYC 3¾s 46	96	95⅞	96
8	NYC cv 3¼s 52	56⅝	56½	56⅝
2	NYC&HR 3½s 97	74¾	74⅝	74⅝
3	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54¼	54¼	54¼
19	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66	65¾	66
10	NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	NY Dock Co 4s 51	61¼	61	61¼
1	N Y Lack&W 4½s 73	64	64	64
1	NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	57	57	57
20	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41	40¾	40⅞
10	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	56	55½	56
46	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅜	39	39
10	NYNH&H 4s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	NYNH&H 4s 56	34¼	34	34
6	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32⅝	32½	32⅝
25	NY O & W gen 4s 55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
3	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	101¾	101¾	101¾
33	Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	66⅞	66⅞
49	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53½	53½
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
25	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	8	8	8
3	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	107⅛	107	107
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
185	Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	98	95	97½
1	Pac G&E 3s 71	100	100	100
1	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108½	108½	108½
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88½	88½	88½
2	Panhandle EPL 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
3	Parmelee T 6s 44	46	46	46
2	Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
23	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102¾	102	102
4	Pen RR cn 4s 60	120	120	120
6	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102	101¾	102
11	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87½	87½	87½
7	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
7	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98¾	98½	98¾
6	Pen RR 3¾s 70	91⅛	91	91⅛
3	Pen RR 3¼s 52	83½	83½	83½
1	Pere Marq 4½s 80	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
12	Pere Marq 4s 56	63	62¾	62¾
5	Pila Co 4¼s 61	90¾	90¾	90¾
9	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8½	8½	8½
3	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	98¾	98½	98¾
4	PCC & SL 5s 70A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	PCC & SL 5s 75B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11	PCC & St L 4½s 77	101½	101	101
3	PCC & SL 4s 57 G	110	110	110
1	Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61¼	61¼	61¼
9	Pitt & WVa 4½s 60C	61¼	60⅞	60⅞
5	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83	82¾	82¾
3	Readg 4½s 97 A	79½	79¼	79¼
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74½	74½	74½
4	Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Republic Steel 5½s 54	106	106	106
3	Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Republic Steel 4½s 56	103	102¾	103
3	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	49½	49½	49½
5	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2	RI Ark&La 4½s 34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
9	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8	8	8
18	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74	73½	73¾
3	StLPeo&NW 5s 48	44⅛	44	44
6	StLPub Svc 5s 59	84	83½	84
27	St LEF 5s 50B	17¼	17	17
52	St LSF 4½s 78	16⅝	16⅜	16½
6	St LSF 4s 50 A	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1	St LSF 4s 50A ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5	St LSW 5s 52	47½	47½	47½
5	St LSW rfg 5s 90	25½	25½	25½
5	St LSW 1st 4s 89	81	81	81
1	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
49	Seab AL cn 6s 45	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
2	Sea AL 4s 50 st	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4	Sea-AllFla 6s 25Act	7¾	7¾	7¾
14	Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96⅜	96⅜
5	Simmons cv 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
31	Sou Pac 4½s 68	54¼	53⅝	53⅞
54	Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
103	So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53¼	53⅜
40	So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69⅛	69½
12	So Pac clt 4s 49	63	62½	62½
14	So Pac 3¾s 46	85½	85¼	85⅜
43	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅜	56	56¼
4	South Ry 6½s 56	91	91	91
6	South Ry gen 6s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
5	South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	89¾	90¼
1	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
3	Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109½	109½
5	T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Texark & Ft Sm 5½s	88	88	88
5	TexCorp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
42	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68½	68½	68½
39	Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	13¾	14
16	Un Elev Ch 5s 45	10½	10½	10½
3	Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Un Pac 3½s 71	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	Un Pac 3½s 70	99	99	99
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	93	93	93
2	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	95	95	95
12	Va & SW cn 5s 58	73⅜	73⅜	73¾
8	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
1	Wabash 1st 5s 39	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	36	36	36
1	Walwrth 4s 55	88¼	88¼	88¼
34	Warren Bros 6s 41	102	101¾	102
2	Wash Cen 4s 48	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	West Shore 4s 2361	45	44¾	44¾
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
5	Westn Md 5½s 77A	98½	98½	98½
3	Westn Md 4s 52	90	90	90
4	Westn Pac 5s46 asd	27½	27½	27½
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s 23	102½	102½	102½
8	Western Un 5s 51	84⅜	83¾	83¾
8	Western Un 5s 60	81⅜	81⅝	81⅝
4	Western Un 4½s 50	82¼	82	82¼
6	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
6	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
1	Antioquia 7s 45C	12½	12½	12½
6	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68½	68½	68½
4	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68½	68½	68½
5	Australia 5s 57	60	60	60
2	Australia 4½s 56	55¼	55¼	55¼
16	Brazil 8s 41	31½	31½	31½
40	Brazil 6½s 26-57	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
23	Brazil 6½s 27-57	28⅜	28⅛	28¼
3	Buen A 4¾s 77	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5	Canada 3¼s 61	99	98¾	99
1	Canada 3s 67	95½	95½	95½
5	Canada 2½s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
6	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	Chile 6s 60 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Chile 6s261 Jan asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
10	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5	Chilean Mum 7s 60 asd	13	13	13
1	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	45¼	45¼	45¼
15	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	45	45	45
27	Colomb 3s 70	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Cuba 5½s 45	111	111	111
60	Cuba 4½s 77	80¾	80¼	80¾
4	Minas Ger 6½s 58	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2	Minas Ger 6½s 59	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
42	Peru 7s 59	13	12⅞	13
113	Peru 1st 6s 60	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
37	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12½	12¼	12⅜
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
2	Sao Paula St 8s 36	39	39	39
13	Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	54	54	54

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 4,561,100; Previous day 8,651,600; week ago 6,012,600; year ago 8,059,400; two years ago 6,038,900; Jan1 to date 782,251,150; year ago 746,710,325; two years ago 553,343,800.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Can Indust Alcohol Co. Ltd. "A"	10c	..	June 1	May 20
Do "B"	10c	..	June 1	May 20
Mackintosh-Hemphill	50c	..	May 25	May 15
Accumulated				
Int Rys C A pf	$1.25	..	May 15	May 5
Pitts Steel 5½ pr pf	$2.75	..	June 1	May 19
Interim				
Can Ind Alc A & B	10c	..	June 1	May 20
Reduced				
Bankers and Shippers Insur Co of N Y	$1	Q	May 9	May 4
Coty Inc	15c	..	May 15	May 5
Regular				
Am R & S S pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 25
Amer Re-Ins (NY)	40c	Q	May 15	May 5
Amer Steel Fdrys	50c	..	June 15	May 29
Cent Foundry Co 5 cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
Chain Belt	25c	..	May 25	May 11
Chile Copper	50c	..	May 26	May 8
Cont Cushion Spg	3c	..	May 15	Apr. 30
Diamond Match	37½c	..	June 1	May 12
Do	75c	S	Sept. 1	Aug. 11
Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc. 6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Fairbanks Morse	50c	Q	June 1	May 9
Hale Bros Stores, Inc	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Kable Bros Co	5c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 30
Do pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 15
Le Tourneau (RG)	50c	Q	June 1	May 9
Midwest Oil	45c	S	June 15	May 15
Do 8 pf	4c	S	June 15	May 15
No Amer Oil Cons	15c	Q	May 5	Apr. 25
Piedmont & Northern Ry	50c	Q	April 20	April 4
St. Louis Car Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	April 25
Schumacher Wall Board Corp $2 ptc pf	50c	Q	May 15	May 5
Sylvanite G M Ltd	5c	Q	June 30	May 9
United Natl Corp non-cum ptc pf	10c	..	May 8	April 25
U. S. Casualty Co 45c conv pf	22½c	S	June 1	May 18
Unit Steel Ltd 6 pf	75c	S	May 1	April 21
Wentworth Mfg pf	25c	..	May 15	May 1

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Note circulation of the Bank of England showed an additional increase of £46,000 in the week ended April 22, reaching £767,146,000, a record high, the condition statement disclosed today. The rise was the ninth consecutive weekly increase but was smaller than usual. The boost in the preceding week was £3,000,000.

Armstrong Cork Dividend

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Directors of Armstrong Cork Company declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 4. The directors also declared a dividend of $1 per share on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to stockholders of record June 1.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8½	9⅞
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	11
American Hardware Co	18½	20½
American Manufacturing	18¼	21¼
American Manufac 5 pf	79⅞	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	27¼	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅛	3
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	10⅞	12
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	½	1¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅞	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	15⅝	17½
Boston Woven ose & Rub	27	29½
Brown Co	1.20	1.70
Brown Co pf	22	25½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26	28¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅛	16
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19¾	21⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22½	25
Draper Corporation	56¼	60¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¼	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	4⅜	5⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅝	17½
Exolon Co	7⅝	9½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21¾	24¼
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅛	15
General Machinery	28	30½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅞	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	14¼	17¼
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¾	69
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25¾	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	9⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅜	7⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9⅝	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electro Chem	19¼	21½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	36¾	39¼
International Machine Tool	10⅜	11½
Keith George E Co	9⅞	..
Kendall Company	7⅜	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅜	17½
Landers Frary & Clark	22	24¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	71½	76½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	42¼	46
Merck & Co	26½	29¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	107¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacauring	17¾	20¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	72¼	77¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Milers Falls Company	9⅝	11½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3½	4½
Nashawena Mills	14⅞	16¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	53	58
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14	16
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	45	48¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅛	16¼
National Shirt Shops	5⅜	7
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¾	47½
Newmarket Manufac Co	35¼	38½
Nicholson File Company	30¾	33½
Nonquitt Mills	22¾	26
Ohio Finance	10⅞	12¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	26¾	29¾
Parker Appliacne	10⅞	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	86½	91½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	19⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60	..
Quisset Mill	43¼	..
Remington Arms Co Ins	2⅞	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	17⅞	19¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22⅛
Sagabore Manufacturing Co	44¾	..
Sanford Mills	19⅝	22⅛
Submarine Signal Co	24⅝	27¼
Tampax Inc	3	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅛	3⅞
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40¼	44
United Elastic Corp	7⅜	8⅝
U S Envelope Company	41¼	45½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	105½
Valley Mound & Iron Corp	32¾	36
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	82½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17	19⅛
Warner & Swasey Co	17¼	19⅜
West Point Manufacturing	33½	36½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

	Bid	Asked
New Rochelle Wat pf	9⅞	11⅛
No States Power Del 5 pf	101	106
No States Power Del 6 pf	43¾	47½
No States Power Del 7 pf	49¾	53½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	102	107
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	84½	89½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	92½	97½
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
Penn Pwr&Lt $7 pf	84½	89½
Public Serv Ind	8⅜	9½
Public Serv Ind 5 pf	81½	86½
Public Serv Okla 5 pf	92	97
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	64½	69
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	74½	79½
San Diego Gas&Electric	8¼	9½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	14⅛	16¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	105½	..
Tampa Electric Co	17¾	19¾
Texas Electric Serv 6pf	88½	93½
Texas Pow&Lt 6 pf	76½	81½
Washington Ry&Elec units	12¼	13⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Electric	14⅞	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	..	36
Brockton Gas Light	3⅜	4⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	80½	85½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	89½	94½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	25¾	28½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	109½	114½
Eastern Utilities Asso	13¾	15¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1½
Fall River Gas Works	15⅝	17⅝
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27¼	30¼
Green Mountain Power pf	34¾	39¾
Hartford Electric Light	38¾	41¾
Haverhill Electric	22¾	25¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7⅛	8¾
Holyoke Water Power	12⅞	14¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¼	31¼
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	38
Lynn Gas & Electric	58½	62½
Mass Power & Light pf	8⅞	10½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	18⅜	20⅜
Narragansett Elec pf	49½	52½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8⅛	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	19¼	21½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	41¾	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	38¾	42¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	5⅞	7¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	5⅝	7½
Newport Electric	16¾	19¼
Providence Gas	5¼	6⅜
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97½	102½
R-I Pub Serv pf	23¾	26¼
Rockland Light & Power	4⅜	5⅜
Springfield Gas Light	10	11½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101½	..
Western Mass Companies	14⅝	16⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	11⅞	13⅛
Bank of New York (14)	238	248
Bankers Trust (1.40)	30⅛	32⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	49¾	53¼
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	58¼	60¾
Chase National (1.40)	20⅛	21⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	31⅛	33⅛
Commercial (8)	141	149
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	9¼	10½
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	25⅛	26⅞
Empire Trust (3)	37¼	40¼
First National (80)	980	1010
Guaranty Trust (12)	185	190
Irving Trust (.60)	8¾	9¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	26⅜	27⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	19½	21
New York Trust (3½)	55⅞	58⅞
Public (1½)	21¾	23¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¼	3¼

(a) Also extra or extras

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	29½	31½
Merchants National (12)	270	300
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	15¾	17⅜
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	110	120
†State Street Trust (8)	230	255
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅝	12½
Webster & Atlas (2)	44	49

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	29⅞	31⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	59½	63½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	21⅝	23⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	103½	107½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	44¼	46¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	22¼	24⅛
American Equitable (1)	14½	16
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	11¼	12⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	37⅛	39⅞
American Reserve	9⅛	10⅛
American Surety (2½)	41¾	43½
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¼	6¼
Boston (16a)	490	510
Camden Fire (1)	17	18½
Carolina (1.30a)	21½	23
City of New York (1.30)	17⅝	19⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	22¼	24⅛
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	26⅜	28⅜
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	106	111
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8⅝	9⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	21⅛	22⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	34⅜	36⅜
Georgia Home (1a)	21	23½
Glens Falls (1.60)	33⅝	35⅝
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅛	8⅛
Globe & Rutgers	7⅛	8⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	21⅛	22⅛
Hanover (1.20)	17⅜	19⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	73⅜	76⅜
Home Fire Sec	⅛	⅜
Home Insurance (1.20a)	22⅞	24⅞
Homestead (1)	13⅝	15⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	6¾	7⅜
Lincoln Fire	2¼	3¼
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49¼	52¼
National Fire (2)	45⅜	47⅜
National Liberty (.20a)	5⅜	6⅜
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	16⅞	17⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38⅜	40⅜
New York Fire (.80)	11	12
North River (1)	17	18½
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Phoenix (2a)	71⅜	75⅜
Providence Washington (1)	28⅛	30⅛
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	21⅞	23⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	19⅜	20⅞
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	216	224
Springfield (4½a)	100½	104½
Standard Accident	42	45¾
Sun Life (15)	170	200
Travelers (16)	347	357
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	23	24½
United States Fire (2)	35⅜	37⅜
Westchester (1.20a)	26¾	28¼

a Also extra or extras. e Declared or paid so far this year. g Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.69	1.86
Amerex Holding	11.625	13.125
American Business Shares	2.25	2.47
Axe Houghton Fund	8.77	9.43
Boston Fund	10.46	11.25
Broad Street Investing	15.89	17.18
Bullock Fund	9.59	
Canadian Investment Fund	2.20	2.80
Century Shares Trust	19.98	21.49
Christiana Securities Co	1740.00	1880.00
Commodity Corp	10.11	11.06
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.50	27.25
Dividend Shares	.82	.90
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.28	15.17
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.19	8.70
Equitable Invest Corp	19.00	20.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.00	14.57
Fidelity Fund Inc	11.76	12.65
Fund Investors Inc	12.64	13.85
General Capital	21.81	23.45
General Investors Trust	3.49	3.77
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.28	12.13
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.57	.63
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.89	.98

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		
B-1		28.97	S-1	18.36
B-2		23.37	S-2	9.85
B-3		16.12	S-3	7.32
B-4		8.06	S-4	2.61
K-1		12.40	K-2	11.74

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	64.90	64.90
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	26.40	26.40
Maryland Fund	2.65	3.30
Mass Invest Tr	13.66	14.69
Mass Inv 2d Fd	6.45	6.94
Mutual Invest	6.64	
Nation Wide Voting	.79	.89
New England Fund	8.72	9.41
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	13.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.26	.31
Putnam Fund	10.00	10.70
Quarterly Income Shares	3.70	4.50
*Railway & Light Sec	3.25	4.875
*Railway & Light Sec pf	90.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.25	2.54
Scudder Stevens & Clark	68.94	70.34
Spencer Trask Fund	10.12	10.77
Stand Util Inc	.08	.10
State Street Invest	49.86	54.11
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.55	.62
Wellington Fund	11.36	12.55
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.625	4.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	1.80	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.02	
Diversified Tr C	2.45	
Diversified Tr D	3.50	4.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.45	2.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.04	3.76
Nation Wide Sec	2.19	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.41	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.67	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.27	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.53	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	9.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	.93	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.25	9.75

*Ex-divied nd. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	86½	91½
Liberty Aircraft	9	10⅛
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅜	8⅜
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3⅛	4⅞

Boston Stocks

April 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	80	79½	80	81⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	22	21¼	21½	22
3.00	Bos Elevated	54½	53½	54	55
.70d	Bos Her-Trav	12½	11½	11½	11¼
..	Bos & Me A pf	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
..	Bos & M st A pf	1½	1½	1½	1¾
..	Bos & Prov	29½	29½	29½	28
.50a	Copper Range	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
..	East Bos Co	50c	45c	45c	70c
1.50cd	E Gas & F pf	22½	22½	22½	23⅝
..	E Mass St Ry	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2.00	Eastern SS pf	40½	40½	40½	39¾
1.25b	Employrs Group	21	21	21	21¼
.60a	Int'l But Hole	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
1.934a	Lamson pf	28	28	28	28½
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
1.75d	NE Tel&Tel	85	84½	84¾	85½
..	North Butte	49c	49c	49c	49c
.30d	Shawmut Assoc	7	6¾	6¾	7½
.90d	Torrington	24	24	24	24½
4.00	Un Tw Drill	30	30	30	32
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	51½	51	51	51½
6.00	Ver & Mass	98½	98½	98½	100½
.75d	Warren S D	24	24	24	24

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy-El	5	1958	103½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99	101
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108¾	110¾
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	103½	105
P S of N H ser D	3¼	1960	105¾	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph P L H & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	93½	96½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	73½	78
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	79½	84½
Cen Illinois Pub S $6 pf	44¾	48½
Central P&L 7 pf	84	89
Florida Power&Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
General Water G&E $3 pf	27¾	30¾
Jamaica Water Supply	19¼	22¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	99½	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	72½	77½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	85	90
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90½	95½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	97½	102½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aire Access	1½	1½	1½
30	Ala Pow $7 pf	94½	94	94
10	Ala Pow $6 pf	84	84	84
100	Alum Co Am (1e)	79½	79	79½
250	Alum Ltd (h8)	77¼	77	77
100	Alum Ltd pf	98	98	98
100	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	67	67	67
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	30½	29⅞	30½
100	Am Fork&Hoe (½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	14	13⅞	13¾
150	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	88	87¼	87¼
100	Am Gen (.15)	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Am Hard Rub (½e)	11	11	11
50	Am Mfg (½e)	19	19	19
400	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
1400	Am Republics (.35g)	5	5	5
500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
700	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
140	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	93¼	93	93
400	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	¾	¾
200	Ark N Gas pf (.55k)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Ashland OilR (.40)	4	4	4
100	Atl Cst Fish (½e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½g)	22	22	22
100	Babcock & Wil (½e)	22	22	22
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	30	30	30
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	BeaunitM cv pf (1½)	21	21	21
100	Beech Airc	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Bliss (E W) (2)	12	12	12
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	27½	27½	27½
50	Borne Scrym (4g)	31½	31½	31½
700	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	8	8	8
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Bridgpt Mach	2	2	2
100	Brill A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Brown &WA (¾k)	8	8	8
200	Brown Rubber	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	10⅛	9¾	9¾
100	Buf N&EP pf (5)	76	76	76
100	Callite Tung (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Can Col Airw	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	90½	90½	90½
400	Catalin Am (¼g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Cen M Pow 7 pf (7)	90	90	90
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	77	77	77
600	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
200	Chi Riv & Mch (½e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	Childs pf	10½	10½	10½
400	Cities Service	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Cit Svc pf (3g)	30	28¾	30
40	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	42	40	40
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Cleve Tract	6⅛	6	6
20	Colum G&E pf (5)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Colum O&G	¾	¾	¾
600	Conn Tel&Tel	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	42½	41¾	41
100	ConG&EBapfB(4½)	107¼	107¼	107¼
200	Cons Stl Corp	4½	4½	4½
900	Cont Roll&Stl (½e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Copper Range (½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Cor&Rey pf (2½)	70	70	70
200	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
400	Creole Pet (½a)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
200	Crown C Pet (.20g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	13¼	13	13
100	Dayton Rub (½e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Det Gray Ir	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Det Mich Stove (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Det Stl Prod (¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	East Gas & F	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	East G&F 6 pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	East Mall Iron (½e)	20	20	20
50	East Sta pf B	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	East Sta pf A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1700	El Bond & Sh	1	⅞	1
200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	42	42	42
200	ElBo&Sh $5 pf (5)	40	40	40
200	Electrographic (1)	6⅛	6	6
700	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Esco D&Eq (¼g)	5½	5½	5½
75	EquityCop$3pf (1½g)	14⅜	14¼	14¼
300	Esquire Inc (.20e)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Eversharp Inc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Fairch En&Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Pedders Mfg (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Fla P&L $7pf (7)	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
200	Ford M CanA (h1)	11¾	11⅛	11⅛
100	Frank Cou Dis	1	1	1
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	42½	42½	42½
100	Gen Firepfg ¼(e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20	Gen G&E pf B	73	73	73
600	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gray Mfg	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Gt Atl&P nv (2e)	61	60¼	60¼
1600	Gulf Oil (1a)	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
200	Hall Lamp (.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Hammer Pap (¼e)	16	16	16
250	Hearn D St pf (1½k)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
200	Hecla Min (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
125	Horn & Hard (2)	22¼	22¼	22¼
900	Humble Oil (¾e)	50	49¼	49¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Hum-Ross F (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Ill Zinc (¼e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Imp Tb Brit (.392e)	8½	8½	8½
10	Ind Svc 6 pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	88	88	88
200	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	59	59	59
300	Int Hyd-El pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Int Petrol (h-)	9	9	9
100	Iron Firen vtc (1.20)	12	12	12
100	Irving Air Ch	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Jer C P & L 7 pf (7)	71	70¾	71
50	Lack RR NJ (4)	26	26	26
100	Lefc Real pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Line aterial (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Louis L&E (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Lynch Corp (2)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Marion St Show	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	McWill Dredg (¼e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10	Mead John (3a)	106½	106½	106½
100	Merritt-C&S	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
25	Mer-C&SpfA (2½k)	109	109	109
100	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
400	Mid St Bvtc (.05e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Midwest Oil (.90)	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	Mid West Ref (.075e)	2	2	2
50	Montg Ward A (7)	157	156	156
300	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Mount St T & T (7)	100	100	100
200	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
100	Nat Cont (¼e)	8	8	8
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	7	7	7
200	Nat Sug Ref	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
400	Nat Un Rad	9-16	9-16	9-16
250	NJ Zinc (½e)	54¾	54½	54½
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	78	78	78
80	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	86	86	86
800	NY Shipbd fd sh(1½e)	20½	20	20¼
1	NY Sta E&G pf(5.10)	95	95	95
4600	Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	52	52	52
800	Niles-Beb-P (¼e)	11	10⅞	10⅞
100	Noma Elec (.35e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2000	Nor Am Lt&Pow	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Nor Pipe L (½e)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Nor Sta Pw A	2½	2½	2½
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Ohio Oil pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
50	Okla N G cv pf (5½)	101½	101½	101½
300	Pac G&E 6 pf	26¼	26	26
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	91½	91½	91½
1800	Pantepec Oil Ven	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Pennroad (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Pa-Cent Airl	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Pa P&L $7 pf	85⅝	85½	85½
25	Pa Salt (2e)	125	125	125
250	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	42	41	42
25	Pepperell (4e)	87½	87½	87½
200	Pharis T&R (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Phila Co (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
700	Phoenix Sec	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	33¼	33¼	33¼
200	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5	5	5
200	Pitts-Pl Gl (¾e)	59	59	59
100	Potrero Sugar	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	PugSdP&L5pf(2½k)	93⅝	93¼	93¼
425	Pug SdP&L$6pf	44¼	43	43½
40	Quaker Oats (4)	57	57	57
800	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Repblicu Avia	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ryerson & Haynes	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	St. Regis Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Salt Dome Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Savoy Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Schulte (DA)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Segal Lock & H	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Sentray S Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	112	111¾	112
50	Simmons Bd cvpf (3)	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Singer Mfg (6a)	137¼	136	136
600	Solar Airc (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Solar Mfg	1	1	1
100	Sonotone (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Soss Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26¼	25¾	25¾
200	Southl Royal (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	10½	10½	10½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	106	106	106
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½g)	18½	18½	18½
25	Sterch Br St 1pf (3)	34	34	34
300	Sterl Brew (17½g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Sullivan Mach (½e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Sunray Oil (10g)	1½	1½	1½
200	SuperiorOilCal (½g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Taggart	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Tampa El (.45e)	18½	18½	18½
700	Technicolor (¼e)	8	7⅞	8
100	Thew Shovel (½e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
40	Tob&AlStks (3.85g)	40½	40½	40½
100	Transwest Oil	4	4	4
100	Tubize Chat A (2e)	30	30	30
500	Udylite Corp (.15e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½a)	4	3¾	3¾
200	Unit Airc Pr (1)	6½	5⅞	6½
200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Unit Gas pf (2¼k)	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
200	Unit L&P pf	12	12	12
275	Unit Shoe Mch	51⅛	50½	50⅞
20	Unit Sh Mch pf (1½)	38½	38½	38½
100	US&I Sec pf (3¼g)	45	45	45
300	U S Lines pf (.70)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	US Rad Reel	2	2	2
200	UnitWallPab (.10g)	1	1	1
100	Univ Corp vtc	6	6	6
700	Utah-IdahoSg (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Valspar Corp	½	½	½
25	Valspar pf (2g)	13½	13½	13½
20	Virg Pub Svc pf	52½	52½	52½
100	Waco Airc (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	WentwthMfg (½g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	West VaC&C (¼e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Wolverine T	5	5	5
200	Woodley Pet (.40)	4½	4½	4½

Total stock sales today: Estimated 71,000 shares. Year ago, 58,175 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.21¾	1.19¾	1.21⅜	1.20
Minneapolis	1.15	1.12⅞	1.14⅝	1.13¾
Kansas City	1.13¾	1.11¼	1.13⅜	1.11⅞
Winnipeg			.79⅛	.79⅛
July wheat:				
Chicago	1.24	1.21¾	1.23¾	1.22¼
Minneapolis	1.17⅜	1.15⅛	1.17	1.16
Kansas City	1.15⅞	1.13⅜	1.15½	1.14
Winnipeg			.80⅜	.80⅝
Sept. wheat:				
Chicago	1.26⅛	1.24	1.25¾	1.24½
Minneapolis	1.19¼	1.17¼	1.19	1.17⅛
Kansas City	1.17⅜	1.15⅜	1.17½	1.15¾
May corn:				
Chicago	.85⅝	.84⅜	.85¼	.85⅝
Kansas City	.81⅜	.80⅜	.81¼	.81½
July corn:				
Chicago	.88¼	.87	.88⅛	.88⅜
Kansas City	.83⅝	.82⅝	.83⅝	.83⅞
May oats:				
Chicago	.56⅛	.54⅞	.55⅞	.55⅛
Minneapolis	.51⅝	.50⅝	.51⅜	.50¾
Winnipek			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago:				
May	.75¼	.74	.75	.74⅞
July	.78¼	.77	.78	.77¾
Sept.	.81	.79¾	.80⅞	.80⅜

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.81½	1.83	1.80¼	1.82⅞	1.81¾
new	—	—	—	1.84⅛	1.82⅝
July old	1.83½	1.86	1.83¼	1.85⅝	1.83¾
new	—	—	—	1.87¼	1.85
Oct.	1.80⅛	1.82¾	1.80	1.82¼	1.80

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	—	—	—	12.8[illegible]	12.82
July	—	—	—	12.82	12.82
September	—	—	—	12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5b	99.3
July			99.4b	99.7a	99.3
October	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.5b	99.3
December	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4b	99.3
Tops					
May	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0b	126.5
July	128.0	128.1	128.0	128.0	127.5
October	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.5
December	130.1	130.1	120.0	129.8b	129.8
March			130.0b	131.0a	130.0

b—Bid. A—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.29	19.35	19.25	19.30	19.33
July	19.53	19.54	19.45	19.49	19.55
October	19.66	19.68	19.60	19.65	19.70
December	19.75	19.78	19.69	19.72	19.77
March	19.87	19.90	19.81	19.86	19.90

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43b	6.43

b—Bid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May				13.98b	13.98
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98

bBid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*June	38.00	38.25	38.00	38.25	37.80
‡Nov.	39.35	39.85	39.35	39.85	39.40
Eggs					
†Oct.	34.20	34.35	34.05	34.25	34.25
‡April	32.30	32.75	32.30	32.75	32.25
Potatoes					
April			2.90b	2.97a	2.91
Nov.	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54

b—Bid. a—Asked. *F.s. §S.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:10 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
10	Am G&E 2¾s 70	102⅝	102½	102½
1	Am G&E 2¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
18	Am P&L 6s 2016	88	87¾	88
41	As Elec 4½s 53	40½	40	40
1	As G&E 5s 50	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Atlan City El 3¼s 64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Bell T Can 5s 57B	114	114	114
7	Birm El 4½s 68	101¼	100¾	100¾
1	Can Nor P 5s 5	80½	80½	80½
9	Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Cen St El 5s 48	5	5	5
2	Chi Ry 5s 27ct	52½	52½	52½
3	Cities Serv 5s 58	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
44	Cities Serv 5s 50	70¾	70	70¾
8	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	65	65	65
13	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	65⅛	65	65
10	Cont G&E 5s 58A	72	71½	71½
3	East G&F 4s 56 A	83	82½	82½
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Gatineau Pow 3¼s 69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Gen W Wk 5s 43 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	69⅛	69⅛	69
1	Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	83½	83½	83½
12	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	93	93	93
10	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	100	99½	99⅞
7	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	96	95¾	95¾
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	75½	75½	75½
13	Indnapls Gas 5s 52	112⅛	112	112⅛
4	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	107	106½	107
4	Inters Pow 6s 52	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5	Inters Pow 5s 57	69	69	69
16	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
1	Kan Pow&Lt 3½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
5	Mengel Co 4½s 47	100	100	100
6	Minn P&L 4½s 78	101½	101½	101½
1	Nassau&Suf 5s 45	100	100	100
8	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110½	110⅛	110⅛
11	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	93½	92¾	93
14	N Eng G&E 5s 50	43⅛	43	43⅛
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	43	43	43
4	N Eng G&E 5s 47	43¼	43	43⅛
1	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	72	72	72
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	69½	69½	69½
1	NY St E&G 3¾s 64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7	Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	97	97	97
5	No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	104	104	104
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Ohio Pow 3s 71	105½	105½	105½
12	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	109	109	109
2	Potomc Ed 4½s 61 F	110¼	110¼	110¼
9	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105½	105½	105½
1	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	136	136	136
10	Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101¾	101½	101½
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	99½	99½	99½
7	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	93¼	93½	93⅝
2	Spalding 5s '89	49	49	49
11	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	52	51¾	51¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	51¾	51¾	51¾
2	Stand G&E 6s '51	51½	51½	51½
1	Stand G&E 6s '57	52	52	52
1	Stand G&E 6s '66	52½	52½	52½
5	Stand P&L 6s '57	52½	52	52
2	Tex El S 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	78½	77¾	78½
5	Unit El NJ 4s 49	113	113	113
7	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	89	89	89
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116	116	116
2	Utah P&L 62 2022A	86	86	86
1	Virg PS 5½s 46A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Virg Pub S 5s 50B	102	102	102
	Foreign Bonds			
2	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	40½	40	40

Total bond sales today, estimated 610,000; year ago 1,004,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Apr18
43	32	Abr & Str (2e)	30	32	32	32	M'r28
63	61	Ala & Vicks (6)	90	68	68	68	M'r 2
94¾	85	Alb & Sus (9)	10	85	85	85	Apr 9
73¾	73¾	Alleg&West (6)	30	72	72	72	M'r14
47	38¾	Am Bk N pf (3)	10	39½	39½	39½	Apr18
130¾	120	Am B S pf (5¼)	50	122	121⅞	122	Apr21
15	15	Am Coal (2g)	20	17½	17½	17½	M'r26
98½	94⅛	Am CS 6% pf (6)	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	
40	35½	Am Inv Ill pf 2½	20	38	38	38	Apr20
119	113½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	30	114¾	114¾	114¾	Apr20
26⅜	22	Am News (1.80)	10	23	23	23	Apr21
165	149	Am R & S pf (7)	10	148	148	148	—1
59	53	Am R M pf (4½)	330	53¾	53	53½	
35½	28¼	Am Ship Bldg 1e	110	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
144	140	Am Snuff pf (6)	50	140	140	140	Apr17
30	26⅜	AnaconW&C ½e	140	27	26¾	26¾	Apr23
112½	108	Anchor HGpf(5)	20	109	109	109	Apr22
§91½	87¼	Artloom pf (7)	50	87¼	87¼	87¼	Dec18
96½	81¾	As Inv pf (5)	50	96	96	96	
116	112	Atlas P pf (5)	10	113	113	113	Apr13
22	16¾	Austin Nich pr A	20	16	16	16	— ¾
31⅜	22	Bang & Ar pf	50	23½	23½	23½	
30	25	Barker pf (2¾)	10	25	25	25	M'r13
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r20
30	28	Beech Cr RR (2)	100	29	29	29	Apr 1
12	9⅜	Bloom'dale 47½e	50	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr16
70	69	Blumen pf 12¼g	100	70	70	70	Apr 7
23	23	Bush T B pf ¾k	20	20½	20	20	— ¼
95½	78	Bon Ami A (4a)	50	78	78	78	Apr23
40¾	31⅛	Bon Ami B 2½a	110	34	33	33	Apr23
112½	103¼	Bucy-E 7%pf(7)	100	105	105	105	Apr22
66	50	Budd Mfg pf	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—2⅞
95	85	Byers pf (7.87k)	20	85¾	85¾	85¾	Apr22
32	30	Canad Sou Ry(3)	200	31½	31	31½	M'r25
37	32	Cap Ad pf A (3)	50	32	32	32	Apr20
89	77	Caro C&O (5)	30	82½	82	82½	Apr23
121	117	Case (JI) pf (7)	270	120	120	120	
93	82	Celanese 5pf (5)	10	82	82	82	Apr23
120¾	110½	Celan pr pf (7)	60	110½	110½	110½	Apr23
94½	77	Celanese 7 pf (7)	40	80	79	79	—1
71½	66	Celotex C pf (5)	200	70	70	70	Apr23
110	90	Cent I L pf (4½)	30	94½	93½	93½	Apr21
92	85	Cent Rib pf (7)	10	90	90	90	Apr15
29	23¼	Cert-teed 6% pf	20	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
100	96	Cham P&F pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Apr23
25	21½	Chile Cop (½e)	10	21½	21½	21½	Apr18
96½	93	City I&F pf (6½)	90	94¼	94	94	
34	34	City Inv	0	34	34	34	Apr14
84¼	80	Cleve&Pitt(3½)	20	80	80	80	Apr10
50	50	Cleve & Pitt spl 2	20	50	50	50	Jan26
112	107⅞	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	10	110	110	110	+ ¾
100	96	Cleve Gr Bpf (5)	50	98	97¼	98	Apr20
§139	139	CCC & St L (10)	10	139	139	139	Apr26
72	67¾	CCC &StL pf (5)	•10	67¾	67¾	67¾	Apr17
142¼	139	Cluett Pea pf (7)	40	142	142	142	Apr20
470	470	Coca-C Int (.90g)	20	470	470	470	Feb25
105	98	Collins&A pf (5)	20	98	98	98	
1¼	⅝	Col & South	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
2½	1½	Col & South 1 pf	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr16
2	1	Col & South 2 pf	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr17
45½	32	Col G&E 5% pf 5	10	32	32	32	Apr22
§72	58½	Col G&E5pfB(5)	20	62	62	62	Oct
89	76½	Con Cig pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Apr21
97⅞	83	Cons C pr pf (6½)	20	86	86	86	
33¾	25½	Corn Ex (2.40)	20	25½	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
174	159	Corn Prod pf (7)	10	161	161	161	Apr23
95⅞	89¾	Crane cv pf (5)	30	90	90	90	—1¼
§45½	40	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	4	42¼	41⅛	43¼	A'g 5
88½	77¾	Crown Zel pf (5)	20	78	78	78	— ⅝
13¾	10½	Cuba RR pf	20	11	11	11	
134	120	Cuban-ASpf3½k	130	128	128	128	
98	90	Cuneo Pr pf 4½	10	93	93	93	Apr23
18¼	14	Curtis P pf (¾g)	10	15	15	15	—1¼
83⅝	80	Cush' 7%pf 1¾k	10	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	M'r26
52	44	Cushman $8 pf	10	52	52	52	Apr17
110	102	Day P&L pf (4½)	90	106	105½	105½	Apr23
§45½	45½	Det Hills (4)	100	45½	45½	45½	M'r18
21	14	Devoe & R A ½e	60	16	16	16	— ½
36	32¾	Dix-Vor A (2½)	10	33	33	33	Apr23
115	112	Duplan C pf (8)	20	115	115	115	Apr13
115¼	111½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	10	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
176	170	East Kod pf (6)	40	170½	170½	170½	Apr17
111½	107⅜	End-John pf (5)	40	109	108⅞	108⅞	Apr22
83	48	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	90	48¼	48	48	Apr23
§75	75	Erie&Pitts(3½)	10	75	75	75	Feb23
93	82	Fed Light pf (6)	20	84	82	82	Apr23
11	8¼	Filene's Sons (1)	20	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
36⅜	30	Follansbee pf (5)	40	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
§107½	103½	Food M pf (4½)	20	103½	103½	103½	N'v25
134½	116	Foster pf (3½k)	40	127	127	127	Apr22
41	40	Frank Simon pf	30	41	41	41	M'r23
94½	85½	Fruehauf pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr23
21	18	Gamewell (1e)	90	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Apr23
119	108	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	Apr18
127	122	Gen Cig pf (7)	50	124½	124½	124½	Apr23
102	61	Gen G&E cv pf	10	73	73	73	
131½	122	Gen Mills 5pf(5)	20	124½	124¼	124½	+ ½
108½	105	Gen Pr Ink pf(6)	10	107	107	107	Apr17
105	101	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	20	101	101	101	Apr23
79½	66½	Gen St Cast pf 3k	70	67¼	66	66	—2½
110	108½	Gen Time pf (6)	50	110	110	110	M'r16
82	75	Gold & Stk T (6)	20	77	75	75	Apr21
67	58	Goth Hos pf (7)	30	60	59¾	60	M'r17
143	130	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	131	131	131	— ½
§54	42	Green B & W (5)	10	52	52	52	Apr 9
76	48¾	Guantan Sug pf	20	62½	62	62	Apr23
33	29	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	30	30	30	Apr20
106¾	95	Hamil W pf (6)	60	100¼	99	99	+1
104	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	98	98	98	Apr23
146	126	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	+2
87	80	Hat Corp pf(6½)	20	82	82	82	Apr 9
158	141½	Helme pf (7)	20	156¼	156¼	156¼	M'r23
129¼	125	Hercules pf (6)	70	128	128	128	Apr22
115	113	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111½	111½	111½	Feb27
42	32¼	Ill Cen LL (4)	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	
157	155	Ing Rand pf (6)	10	155	155	155	Apr15
111½	103	Inter C pf (6)	130	104	104	104	Apr23
46¾	41⅛	Int R C A pf 2½k	80	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
95	88¼	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
132	127	Island C pf (6)	40	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
125½	122	John-Man pf (7)	30	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
120¼	117	Kan CP pf B (6)	20	118	118	118	Apr 7
100½	91	Kaufman pf (5)	10	89	89	89	—2
§121½	95	Keith-A-O pf(7)	10	95	95	95	Dec30
105¼	105	Kendall pf (6a)	30	102	102	102	Apr23
40½	33	Kinney $5pf 2½k	20	37½	36¾	37½	+1½
11½	8	Laclede Gas	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr21
30¼	22	Laclede Gas pf	80	21½	21½	21½	— ½
113	106⅛	Lehigh 4% pf (4)	40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r30
149	128	Lorillard pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Apr 4
131	129	MacAnd pf (6)	100	131	131	131	Jan28
7½	4¾	Mar St Ry pr pf	1020	7¼	7⅛	7	+ ½
176	162	Math Alk pf (7)	100	162	162	162	Apr22
90⅛	88	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Apr14
108	92½	McLellan pf (6)	10	92½	92½	92½	Apr23
77	69¾	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	75	75	75	Apr17
26⅞	23	Mengel 5 pf 2½	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
101	94⅛	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	40	95	94⅛	94⅛	Apr23
106¼	103½	Minn-H pf B (4)	40	107½	107½	107½	+1¾
117½	111½	Monsan pf (4½)	10	112	112	112	Apr23
119	116	Monsan pf B 4½	10	116	116	116	Apr20
110¾	104	Monsanto pfC(4)	310	104	104	104	Apr23
29⅝	18¼	Morris&Es (3⅞)	290	19	18¼	19	
63	50	Mullins pf (3¼k)	20	61	61	61	Apr22
111½	108	Murphy pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Apr21
24½	17	Nash Ch&St (2g)	30	20¾	20	20	Apr23
72	60	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	20	63	63	63	+2
146	129	Nat Ld pf B (6)	10	135	135	135	Apr21
70	58½	Nat S 6 pf (1½k)	70	58¾	58½	58½	Apr23
75	71	Neisner pf (4¾)	320	72	72	72	Apr23
109	104	Newb'y 5% pf(5)	20	105¼	105	105	
110	86½	NY&Harlem (5)	100	88½	87	87	Apr23
109	107½	NY & Har pf (5)	00	109	109	109	M'r10
54	38	NY Lack&W (5)	110	38	38	38	Apr22
115	108	Nor&Wes pf (4)	50	110½	110½	110½	
96	85½	Northern Cen(4)	10	90½	90½	90½	— ½
38	34½	Northwest T (3)	20	34½	34½	34½	Apr17
25¼	20	Nor T&R pf 1.31k	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ 1⅛
79	59	Omnibus pf (8)	10	69	69	69	—1
142	132	Otis Elev pf (6)	50	134	134	134	Apr21
48	45⅛	Outlet Co (2½e)	20	48	48	48	Apr10
§120	120	Outlet pf (2½e)	10	120	120	120	M'r26
6½	4¾	Pacific Coast	60	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	Apr21
21¼	17½	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	17	17	17	— ½
13	9¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	50	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
101	76	Pac T & T (7)	30	75	75	75	—1
148	121	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	128	128	128	
100	90	Paraffine pf (4)	10	90	90	90	M'r 6
108½	106½	Penn Gl pf (5)	10	107	107	107	Apr 8
29⅞	19½	Pere Marq pf	70	20	19¾	19¾	
51¾	37	Pere Marq pr pf	20	37	37	37	
76¾	51½	Phila Co pf (6)	20	51½	51	51	— ½
78	70	Phil-Jon pf 3½k	20	72¾	72½	72½	Apr14
56	45	Ph'nix H pf 6⅛k	10	45	45	45	Apr15
§78	37½	Pirelli (4.675e)	100	37½	37½	37½	Jul 3
§109¾	109¾	Pitt CC&StL(5)	50	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 9
68	60	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	61½	61½	61½	Apr22
165	165	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	10	165	165	165	Feb19
175	166	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	30	166	166	166	Apr16
61	48	Pitt Stl pf B	10	48	48	48	Apr21
33½	21½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	10	21½	21½	21½	
70	61	Pitt S pr pf 2¾k	10	61	61	61	Apr22
1940	Sale	PittY&A pf (7)	20	164	164	164	M'r31
119	115	Proc & G pf (5)	40	118¼	118	118¼	Apr17
123	99	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	100	100	100	Apr23
3⅝	2½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	50	3	3	3	Apr23
50	39	Real Silk pf (4k)	100	50	50	50	Apr17
16¼	11⅛	Reis & Co 1 pf	40	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr14
48	38¼	Rens & Sar (8)	10	46½	46½	46½	Apr16
100	96½	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	310	98	98	98	Apr23
129⅜	109	RevC&Bpf 10½k	50	110	110	110	Apr23
74	59	RevC&B5¼pf5¼	10	59	59	59	Apr22
85¼	77	Rey Met pf (5½)	50	77	77	77	Apr22
54	45	Rey Tob (2)	10	45	45	45	Apr21
47	41⅜	Rustless pf (2½)	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Apr 8
110	106¾	Safe S 5% pf (5)	10	107	107	107	Apr23
4¼	–	St L Southwest	40	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	M'r24
6½	5	St L South pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r23
116	112⅞	Scott P pf (4½)	•30	113	112⅞	112⅞	Apr17
109½	105½	Scott P $4 pf (4)	30	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr21
60	53	Sharon Stl pf (5)	40	54	54	54	Apr22
34	31⅛	Sheaffer Pen(2a)	10	34	34	34	Apr22
100	80	Sloss-Shef(1½e)	20	89	80	80	Apr16
112	110	Sloss-Shef pf (6)	10	111	110	110	Apr 2
144¾	126	So P R Sug pf(8)	40	128	126	126	Apr20
§69	60	Spear pf (5½)	90	65	65	65	N'v18
60	49	Spicer M pf A(3)	10	56	56	56	+ ½
45½	35½	Spiegel pf (4½)	20	36	36	36	Apr22
114	110	Square D pf (5)	10	110½	110½	110½	Apr22
126	116¾	Sun Oil pf A 4½	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	
32¼	32	Tal ptc pf (2¾)	50	32	32	32	Apr20
50	41	The Fair pf	110	46	45⅞	45⅞	Apr21
34¾	30	Therm pf (3)	10	31	31	31	
67½	61½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	50	63¼	63¼	63¼	Apr23
40¾	21¼	Twin City R T pf	110	36⅜	35¼	35¼	+ ¾
103	100½	Un E Mo4½pf4½	50	103	103	103	
112¾	108⅜	Un El Mo pf (5)	20	110	110	110	Apr23
112	104¾	United Bis pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Apr22
50	36¼	Unit Dye pf 1¾k	20	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¾
87	77½	US & F S pf (6)	10	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅜
23	17	US Distribut pf	30	19	19	19	Apr23
172	164	US Gyps pf (7)	20	164	164	164	Apr21
39⅞	34¼	US H M pf (2¾)	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	M'r28
48½	39¾	US Tob pf (1¾)	50	39¾	39¾	39¾	M'r30
52½	41½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	100	43	41½	41½	Apr23
150½	144	Univ L T pf (8)	40	142	142	142	—2
159	148	Univ Pict 1pf 4k	20	148	148	148	Apr23
29¾	22	Vadsco Sales pf	20	22	22	22	Apr17
115¼	112½	Van Raal 1 pf(7)	20	113	113	113	
55	53¼	Vick Sh&Pac (5)	140	53½	53½	53½	Feb19
§66	66	Vic Sh pf (5)	20	66	66	66	A'g 20
115½	111⅝	Va El&P $6pf(6)	10	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr23
19	14	Va Iron C&C pf	10	15	15	15	+ ½
96	90	Vulcan Det 1½e	30	91½	91½	91½	M'r17
138	120	Vulcan D pf (7)	40	121	120	120	Apr17
74	67½	Warner pf (.96k)	30	68	68	68	Apr23
24⅜	19	Warren B cv pf	20	22	22	22	—1
§80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	F
91	40	West P El A (7)	60	40⅛	40	40	Apr23
104	54½	West PE 7%pf(7)	60	50	50	50	—4½
93	45¼	West PE 6%pf(6)	30	45	45	45	—1½
113½	103¾	W Penn P pf 4½	50	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ½
127	118½	West E&M pf 1e	40	118	118	118	— ½
106½	103¼	Westv C pf (4½)	20	104½	104½	104½	Apr21
50	50	Wheel & L E (4)	30	50	50	50	Apr20
93	88	Wheel&Lpf(5½)	20	91½	91½	91½	Apr 6
69½	62½	Wheel pr pf (5)	20	62½	62½	62½	Apr18
§115	109½	Wisc El P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	N'v26
120	120	Worth P&M pf A	10	120	120	120	M'r25
117	111	Worth P&M pf B	20	118½	118½	118½	M'r25
104	85¾	Wright Aero (8g)	30	87½	85¾	85¾	Apr22
120¼	111½	Yell T 7% pf (7)	50	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅜

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Treasury Seeks 10 P. C. of 50,000,000 Salaries for Bonds

War Profits Curb Passed By the Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation intended to curtail war profits has won final Congressional sanction, but only after numerous expressions of dissatisfaction on the Senate floor and declarations that the last word on the subject was yet to come.

Representing a compromise between previous House and Senate actions, the Senate sent the limitation provision along to the White House attached to a $19,151,597,000 military appropriations bill, providing funds for 31,000 new Army planes and equipment for 3,600,000 soldiers.

The profits provision would authorize heads of war agencies to re-negotiate contracts and subcontracts above $100,000 if profits were considered excessive.

On the other side of the Capitol, a formula calling for an excess profits tax ranging from 60 to 85 per cent—much higher than recent tax recommendations of the Treasury—was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by one of its tax experts.

Tax Plan Offered

Informed sources said that Colin F. Stam, making tax studies for the committee, laid this program before it as an alternative to the recommendations of Secretary Henry Morgenthau:

1. Retention of the normal tax of 24 per cent for corporations with net income of more than $25,000.

2. A war surtax of either 12 or 16 per cent. He estimated the lower figure would yield about $570,000,000. (The Treasury recommended a flat 31 per cent for corporations with more than $25,000 net income.)

3. Excess profits taxes ranging from 60 to 85 per cent, with 5 per cent gradations based on present brackets. (The Treasury proposed a scale of from 50 to 75 per cent; the present rates are from 35 to 50 per cent.)

This plan was offered at the end of a long discussion of the United States excess profits tax and similar levies imposed in Great Britain and Canada.

During this discussion, one of the members said that Great Britain imposed a 100 per cent excess profits tax at the start of the European war but found that it was too heavy and resulted in a retardation of the war effort. The rates subsequently were lowered.

Before the Senate approved the $19,000,000,000 arms measure, Chairman Walter George (D) Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, declared that the profits amendment would "serve certain good purposes" but "does not solve the main question of profit limitations."

At the same time, Senator George proposed a profit limitation program which he said Congress should consider soon in connection with the pending tax bill or as separate legislation, contending that excess profits taxation alone was inadequate to meet the problem.

He asked that any profits limitation program be based on these principles:

"All war profits, contracts and subcontracts should be included;

"Second, the aggregate profit on all war contracts should be limited to a fixed percentage of the aggregate contract price over the period of the war or at least over a three-year period;

"Tentative computation and payment of any excess should be made at the end of each income taxable year with a final adjustment at the end of the whole war period;

Cost Determined

"The aggregate cost of performing such contracts should be the cost for income tax purposes plus the Federal income and excess profits taxes;

"In the case of a contractor performing non-war work as well as war contracts the taxable net income should be allocated between the two on the basis of gross receipts from sales."

Senator George said that what the percentage limitation should be would be a question for Congress to determine, but that he favored a limit of not more than 6 and possibly 5 per cent.

Senator Robert Taft (R), of Ohio, attacked the profits amendment in the arms bill as being so loosely drawn that war contractors might later be subjected to harassing court suits.

"Some Secretary of War, appointed five years from now," he said, "may decide that 6 per cent profit was too high—that one per cent should have been enough."

Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, observed that if President Roosevelt would recommend a limitation of from $25,000 to $50,000 annually on individual incomes, the question of excess profits might be solved.

Senator Taft, however, protested that that would be "a long step toward a complete communistic setup."

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Those Pre-War Patent Deals Called Advantageous to U. S.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The gist of the story of how American big business in the last 15 years "held hands with Hitler" through patent agreements with big German business seems to lie in the legal status of patents themselves. For better or for worse the patent law itself is responsible for the situation. A patent is not only property but it is a legal monopoly (subject to certain court-interpreted limitations) and it can be legally granted to a foreigner as well as an American.

And after it has been so granted, no American can use it except subject to the terms laid down by the foreign owner, i. e. as a licensee or through a patent swap, pool, or other arrangement. Thus for example, the U. S. Patent Office granted Krupp a set of American patents on cemented tungsten carbide, and if General Electric had not bought or swapped into them the United States would in the thirties have had no better tungsten carbide than the poor stuff sold by Krupp and after Pearl Harbor would probably have had no know-how in the matter at all—unless some other competent American corporation had done the same thing General Electric did.

So company after company has pointed out in its reply to the recent charges, that there was no other way to get the use of the patents than to, as Senator Bone puts it, "hold hands with Hitler" (through the phrase overlooks the fact that most of the deals under fire were made while Hitler was in jail). Said the Remington people, for instance, "It should be remembered that at that time the German company held a world-wide monopoly on the manufacture of this material and it was only by obtaining the German patent that the material could be manufactured in this country at all." Said the Rohm & Hass people of Plexiglas: "We got it from Germany and if we hadn't . . . there wouldn't be an inch of Plexiglas in an American bomber or pursuit plane today." And the same holds for the acquisition from I. G. Farben of the patents and early know-how on magnesium by Aluminum and on buna and toluol by Jersey and on carboloy by General Electric from Krupp.

Case History

In fact the similarity in the various stories goes much further. In most cases the original deal was made round the late 'twenties. In every such case the American company subsequently worked on and improved the process or product. In most cases it sunk considerable money in it over a good many years before getting into the black, bucking the depression and trying to improve the product and develop a market at the same time. Carboloy ran in the red for 11 years, Jersey sunk $12,000,000 into buna. Dow pushed magnesium in the 'thirties, tried in vain to interest the Army and Navy. Rohm & Haas put $4,000,000 of its own money into Plexiglas-making facilities and Remington Arms passed its learning and patents on to the U. S. Government and competitors royalty-free.

The point is important because when the United States entered the previous World War it was seriously short on chemicals, particularly synthetics. The German patents themselves could in 1918 be taken out of the patent office and were, but the experimental work, the knowledge of what to do with them, the pilot plants and the trained staffs to expand their production could not quickly be developed. This is not the case today and "holding hands with" the Germans seems to have contributed no small part to this advance in American readiness to go to war with the now even more important synthetic products.

So the major gain was not simply in getting American access to the patents but in getting it in time to study them, experiment with them, learn how to use them, improve on them, and build up a body of technical experience and equipment about them.

It is hard to see how all this could have been part of a deep-laid plot on the part of German pre-Hitler and Hitler-led planners, and if it was it seems to have misfired.

Nor would it be much help to rewrite the patent laws to ban the granting of patents to Germans. A patent is in effect a deal between the government and an inventor. The government agrees to give the inventor exclusive right to his invention for 17 years if he will make public (i. e. "patent") his invention, methods, ingredients, etc., instead of keeping it secret. So the Germans, if banned from the U. S. patent office, would have merely kept their patents to themselves and sold only the products.

In fact if the German I. G. Farben-Hitler plot had been as deep and dark as some people think, it is hard to understand why the Germans ever did put the intimate details of their discoveries into the public files of the U. S. patent office, which is what patenting a thing amounts to, knowing from 1918 experience that if war split the two countries again those details would be promptly made available to the American arms industry.

Mutual Agreements

But if American industry deserves praise rather than blame for swapping patents with the Germans as it did, it is more vulnerable morally, if not legally, for such exclusive agreements as were written into some of these deals. In some cases there were agreements by which American firms would stay out of Europe, or South America or Britain, in return for which German firms would stay out of the United States.

Such arrangements in some cases were inevitable; the European partner to a patent pool was in a position to dictate them as a condition of the pool. As Thurman Arnold told the Bone Committee last Friday, "most of these cartels have been reared under the umbrella of the patent privilege." They are accepted practice in Europe. Nor has their status in American law been established.

There are two legal schools here as to the legality of American firms entering into international agreements to parcel markets, limit production, hold up prices, avoid competition, kill off competitors, etc., abroad.

One school holds that such agreements are legal for American firms if confined to countries in which they are legal. The other school says no, and so far the Supreme Court has hinted inconclusively both ways. Probably the present Supreme Court would hold them illegitimate for American firms wherever adhered to. But the subject of cartels is still one of the legal no-man's lands of business law.

Difficult Policies

Some of these agreements, including patent pools with restrictive cartel arrangements and cartel arrangements without patent pools, appear to have been brought to the attention of the Government and some were not. Senator O'Mahoney has a bill to make them all subject to official scrutiny. But the question of whether American corporations should have thus held hands with Hitler appears to be somewhat like the question of whether American corporations should have continued to sell oil to Japan while the U. S. Government continued to turn a deaf ear to the public desire for an end to such shipments. They were legal, but big business would probably have gained more public affection if it had been more attentive to the public mood regardless of the Government's own slowness.

The suspicion here is that the Committee hearings are being continued not so much to build up public opinion for release of patents to war manufacturers, but for one or all of three ulterior purposes. One is to make a case for permanent Government ownership of such patents. A second is to further dramatize the case for compulsory licensing, a proposed change in the patent laws fashionable in Washington for some years, though reputedly not so near the heart of the Anti-Trust Division as it was a couple of years ago. And the third is, of course, the Anti-Trust Division's desire to build a backfire against postponements of its spectacular anti-trust indictments and prosecutions.

Capital Markets Offered Variety New Securities

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Capital markets were offered today securities totaling more than $110,000,000, by far the largest amount put up for public purchase in one day this year with the exception of government bond transactions.

Heading the list was $100,000,000 of American Tobacco Co. 3 per cent debentures priced at 100.

An offering of 153,053 shares of the common stock of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) was scheduled after the close of the stock exchange at the same price at which the stock closed on the exchange. The shares represent holdings of General Aniline & Film Corp.

Another group offered $6,000,000 City of Indianapolis revenue bonds at prices to yield from ¾ to 3 per cent, according to maturity.

Also on public sale was a block of 22,777 shares of the capital stock of the North River Insurance Co. at $18 a share, representing holdings of an estate.

The American Tobacco issue represented the largest offering of industrial securities in recent years and was the first time in 25 years the company had engaged in any form of public financing. Proceeds of approximately $97,907,600 after costs of selling, together with other funds, will be used to pay off outstanding serial debentures and short term bank loans.

Disposal of the Stardard Oil (N. J.) stock by General Aniline & Film aroused considerable interest in financial quarters because both companies have been much in the public light in recent months. General Aniline was recently taken over by the Treasury Department because of its German complexion and a house cleaning has been effected.

American Surety Observes Its 58th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Surety Company observed its fifty-eighth anniversary April 15.

Although the company was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1881, it was not until 1884 that it started operations. It was the first company organized in the United States devoted exclusively to the business of suretyship.

Starting with a paid-in capital of $500,000, American Surety today has capital of $7,500,000, while net premiums written in the last calendar year (1941) by the company and its subsidiaries totaled $15,668,136, a new high record.

Huge U. S. War Bond Drive Is Under Way

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has launched a campaign to get 50,000,000 Americans to invest at least 10 per cent of their income every month in war bonds.

Mr. Morgenthau participated in a radio program over the Blue Network in which the campaign was endorsed by Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare, naval pilot who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for shooting down five Japanese bombers, and leaders of labor, agriculture and business.

All Involved

Mr. Morgenthau said, "You and I, as civilians, are just as deeply involved in this war as Lieutenant Commander O'Hare when he fought those Japanese bombers.

"It is now high time for us civilians, as individuals, to make our own declaration of war against the enemy—to fight, to work, to save with all our heart and soul.

"All of us who get a regular income should set aside at least 10 per cent of it every pay day for war savings bonds, and those who have been earning especially high pay in the war industries are going to set aside even more. We have got to enlist an army of 50,000,000 war bond buyers."

At the same time, the Treasury made public quotas which each state and territory is expected to fill in order to boost bond sales to $600,000,000 in May, compared with a monthly average of $437,951,243 in the period from July, 1941, to January, 1942, inclusive. The Treasury will raise the quotas to $800,000,000 in June, and to $1,000,000,000 in July.

Many administration advisers have recommended a compulsory system of bond purchases, and the Treasury designed this campaign in an effort to prove the compulsory method unnecessary.

The Treasury said each state's quota was based on the proportion of the national total of bond sales which it contributed during the July to January period. Among the states, May quotas ranged from $580,600 for Nevada to $125,000,000 for New York.

After a brief description of the engagement for which he was decorated, Lieutenant Commander O'Hare said, "From what I've seen of the Japanese, I'd say that if we can meet them on anything like even terms, we can beat them."

Farmers Praised

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard praised the efforts of farmers to increase production of food and pledged them to buy bonds, saying, "Farmers are hit hard when inflation gets out of hand. Buying war savings bonds is a way to check inflation. Farmers may need nest eggs if the present period of good prices ends. Bonds will provide that nest egg."

President Philip Murray of the C. I. O. pledged his members to buy, on the average, more than 10 per cent of bonds, but added that "some workers cannot, under their present earnings, maintain their well-being in health and decency and lay aside any of their meager earnings in savings. That is one reason why the present voluntary system can provide that flexibility which makes it possible to distinguish between those who can and those who cannot participate in the program."

Others who pledged co-operation of their members were President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President W. P. Witherow of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chairman John W. O'Leary of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman T. C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executive Committee.

Secretary Morgenthau received $35,000 this morning from two organizations for war purposes.

The Jewish War Veterans, headed by National Commander Benjamin Kaufman of New York, presented him with a gift check for $25,000 to buy a pursuit plane, and pledged an additional $155,000.

The National Press Club, headed by its president, Clifford A. Prevost, Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, bought $10,000 worth of war bonds.

Record Northwestern Life Assets Shown

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported that on March 31 its total assets had reached a new high of $1,459,950,631, an increase of $20,060,808 in the preceding three months.

Sales of insurance during the quarter were $85,943,420 on 21,324 new life policies.

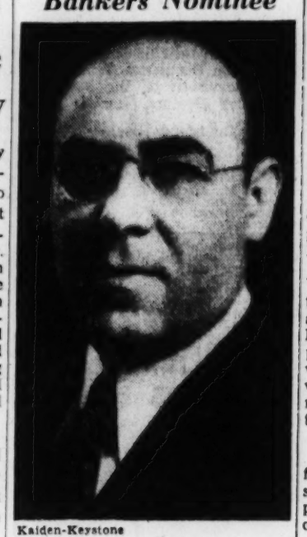
The company reported total insurance in force was $4,097,977,399, represented by 1,105,363 policies.

"The first quarter of 1942 shows a marked betterment over last year which was the best in the history of the company except 1918," said M. J. Cleary, president.

Atlantic Refining Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiaries reports a profit of $1,237,000 after deduction of $500,000 for possible additional taxes and contingencies for the first quarter of 1942. This compares with $2,748,000 for the first quarter a year ago. The profit equalled 41 cents a share of common stock for the 1942 quarter, comparable to 98 cents in the same period a year ago.

Bankers Nominee



Kaiden-Keystone

Daniel Schmeidler

Nominated for the presidency of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. Mr. Schmeidler, a member of the Board of Governors since 1925, has been an assistant secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Co. since 1930.

Jones Offers Plan For Consolidation Of Telegraph Firms

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones submitted to a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee today a proposal from President Roosevelt for leasing postoffice quarters where available for use by a consolidated telegraph company contemplated under pending legislation.

Mr. Jones told the subcommittee that both he and the President favored the objectives of the legislation which would provide for consolidation of all domestic telegraph companies in a single agency.

It also would permit international telegraph systems to merge.

Mr. Jones said the President had requested him to ask the committee to make provision in the legislation for renting space for telegraph offices in post offices.

The Secretary said that it was believed there were hundreds if not thousands of places in the United States where it would be an economy to the Government, to the telegraph service and a convenience to the public to have the telegraph office in the post office.

Mr. Jones said also in connection with the bill that "naturally the President would want proper protection in the bill for displaced labor."

Morgenthau Urges Free Domestic Silver Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau repeated at his press conference his frequently stated contention that there should be a free domestic market for silver.

He also reiterated his opposition to existing silver legislation.

The Secretary said that although the Treasury recently agreed to lend about 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver to war industries for wiring, none of the silver has been borrowed yet because the plants fear it would be too great a temptation for thieves.

East Must Convert Many Oil-Burners

READING, Pa. (AP)—Anthracite operators expect oil-burning units in approximately 850,000 homes in the East will have to be converted to the use of other fuels, mainly coal, before next winter.

Heavy losses of tankers and increased consumption of oil products in the war program will force the change, said Frank C. Wright, Washington representative of the Anthracite Coal Operators Association.

Accompanying the conversion will be a demand for iron furnace grates, he told delegates to the 35th convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchants Association.

Dealers, he added, expect there will not be enough grates to meet the demand.

Engineering Awards Double 1941 Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended Thursday more than doubled the amount in the comparable 1941 week and were 44 per cent higher than in the preceding week, Engineering News-Record announced.

The awards were as follows:

	Wk. April 23	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Total	$214,369,000	$148,577,000	$107,090,000
Private	$ 15,658,000	13,774,000	42,237,000
Public	198,711,000	134,803,000	64,853,000

Imperial Oil Reports Moderate Decline in Net

TORONTO (CP)—Imperial Oil reported a net profit of $16,144,069, equal to about 60 cents a share for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with $17,638,717, or 65.5 cents a share, for the previous year.

Total provision for Canadian taxes was $11,221,162, compared with $7,962,992 in 1940.

Dividends absorbed $13,482,539, and the remainder of earnings was added to earned surplus, increasing the balance from $35,457,696 as of Jan. 1, 1941, to $38,119,226 as at Dec. 31, 1941.

Farming Out Of Government Printing Urged

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Farming out much of the Government's printing business to small private plants and the placing of Government advertising in newspapers were advocated by Senator Raymond Willis (R) of Indiana.

A former editor himself, Senator Willis told an informal roundtable of Senators, Representatives and members of the National Small Business Conference that small printing plants and newspapers were suffering severely because war priorities had cut advertising revenues, in some cases by two-thirds.

Swamped With Orders

"The Government printing office is swamped with orders," he said, adding he believed that 75 per cent of them could be taken care of elsewhere or not filled at all. "The Government should use existing private printing plants instead of expanding its own. It could send some printing out."

Senator Willis suggested that the newspapers be used to advertise war bonds and, as a measure of economy, advocated doing away with Government press agents.

Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas also said much Government printing could be "farmed out," while Representative Maas (R) of Minnesota agreed that federal press departments should be abolished because most of their releases constituted "political propaganda" and were "thrown in the waste basket."

"The salaries alone of Government publicity agents exceeds half a million dollars," Mr. Maas said, adding:

"Total victory in this war is in serious danger by attempting business as usual in Government."

Aid to Business

Mr. Maas, declaring small business must be given a larger share of the war production job, said he was disturbed because the United States had "got into the habit of thinking we must do everything as the British do it."

"Britain has eliminated small business for all practical purposes," he said. "In March 250,000 retail outlets were closed and as a result distribution is exclusively by chains."

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut said it was all very well to talk about economy in government, but in war-time government had to be "expensive and extravagant."

Both he and Senator James Hughes (D) of Delaware declared politics were out where aid for small business was concerned and that party labels were disappearing on most other questions, while Representative Noah Mason (R) of Illinois asserted:

"It's time we all realized we are in a mess and that we've got to hang together—Democrats and Republicans, big and little business."

The National Small Business Conference, headed by Frederick A. Virkus, of Illinois, grew out of suggestions from the Senate Small Business Committee, and its meeting here was to report back to Congress on resolutions it adopted last month in Chicago.

Phelps Dodge Sees Production Record

NEW YORK (AP)—With the aid of large tonnages from the Morenci, Ariz., mine after five years development, Phelps Dodge Corp. will establish new record copper production in 1942, Louis S. Cates, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Operations in all the company's mines, smelters, refineries and fabricating plants are currently on a basis of seven days a week, three turns a day, Mr. Cates said, adding that the company would make every effort to maintain capacity operations.

On the basis of tax rates now in effect, Mr. Cates estimated profits in the first quarter at $4,470,000 after all charges but before depletion. This would be equal to 88 cents a share on the capital stock. No comparison with 1941 could be made because the company reports on a six months basis.

Officials Open War Bond Sales Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced he and leaders of agriculture, business and labor would launch the new war bond sales campaign with a special radio program Thursday night. The program is scheduled from 10 to 10:30 p. m., E. W. T., over the Blue network.

Steel Screening Price Increase Is Granted

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 5 per cent increase in manufacturers' prices on steel screening—now the only type of metal screening available to householders—has been approved by the Office of Price Administration.

The increase covered black painted and mesh galvanized screening, representing about 90 per cent of the total steel cloth production.

OPA said its approval was based on the fact that a substantial part of the total output comes from companies "which are marginal in their over-all picture and unable to operate" under present ceiling prices on iron and steel products.

The WPB recently froze all stocks of copper screening, also widely used in the past for door and window screening.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

INFORMATION WANTED

POWELL—If Jane Roseland Ireland (nee Powell) daughter of Robert Powell of Rochester Kent England deceased and formerly living at 441 Dudley Street Roxbury Massachusetts will communicate with Neave & Neave Solicitors 222, Strand, London, England, she will hear something to her advantage.

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United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

GLADSTONE, N. J. Maple Ave.—4 newly decorated unfurnished rooms and bathroom, in home with owner, oil-burner heat, convenient trans.; $50.00 per month. Maude E. Dalrymple.

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive 8-room single, handy transportation, restricted neighborhood; references required. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO SUBLET

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Exceptional 6-room furnished house, available June 1; 15 minutes from Park St.; pleasant porch, garage; $65. Call Prospect 2113.

MOVING AND STORAGE

Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

OFFICE SPACE

WILL divide large business office, furnished; 2 doors west of Fifth Avenue above 46th St. N. Y. C.; large north light; refined manufacturing, clean trades; best references. Tel. before 2 p. m. BR. 9-2096.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Stanton Road—Large outside sunny room; accessible to train and bus. Protestant business woman; some kitchen privileges, breakfasts if desired. Call Lon. 6451.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room on 2nd floor; large piazza, restricted; excellent meals, convenience to church. Call Lon. 9034.

N. Y. C., 222 W. 83rd St. (Apt. 4-F)—Cultured family, beautiful outside room suitable 2; convenient trans., excellent table. SU. 7-1444.

ROOMS TO LET

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
29th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Comfortable single room, sunny, next bath; 1 in family. Call Sunday. MULOCK, 34-39 82nd St.

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd St. (Apt. 4-S)—Small, attractive room, running water, elevator, excellent transportation; near Park and church; home atmosphere. $3.50; larger room $4.50.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 116th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Large, sunny studio, maple furniture, fireplace, $7.00; also smaller room, private bath and shower, $5.50; excellent trans. Everest 4-4578.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St.—Immaculate, sunny double; homelike; washroom; convenient transportation; business couple; refs. Lowenstein.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location, quiet, every convenience, all transportation, near church. CO. 5-8355.

N. Y. C., 15 Sheridan Square—Pleasant room, good home for business woman; all transportation. Call evenings CHelsea 3-8413.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (Apt. 1-C)—Large, spacious closet, wash room adjoining; suitable 1 or 2; quiet. AC 4-0159.

N. Y. C., 257 West 55th St. (Apt. 6-R)—Large, attractive, airy room; only roomer; all transportation.

STUDIOS—3-5 windows, Hudson view; running water; 11th floor; front single; housekeeping from $7.00 (tourists $1.00 daily). Irma Thompson, 255 W. 108th St. (Broadway) N. Y. C.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Unusual location, newly furnished single, twin-bed room, living room features, homelike, conveniences; business people; meals; kitchen privileges. Telephone Winchester 0443-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, good food; 3 baths; beautiful surroundings, loving hospitality, restricted; $14; booklet; open all year. FylleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Competent houseman, Protestant; careful driver; family adults. PETERS, 71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist, who would appreciate home and moderate wages in Concord, N. H. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or nursemaid, care of small home, 1 child; Christian Scientist preferred. 171-03 84 Rd., Jamaica, N. Y. Rep. 9-8473.

HOUSEWORKER—Cook; no laundry; fond of children; sleep in; references. Box F-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED woman with experience as waitress to work on counter and booths in dining car; part time; woman preferred who does not care to work full time. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Cook and second maid; Protestant; capable, willing. Good references required; 6 months in town, 6 in country. Telephone Tro-0815, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday morning between 9:30 and 11:00 (Mass).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant woman, refined and capable, desires position as housekeeper in gentleman's home. Highest qualifications. Box X-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2719

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 88 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 DE SOTO, custom built, privately owned, only 14,000 miles; all good tires, 2 brand new. Ctr. 9830 from 9-6, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS

USED AND NEW auto parts and accessories. Complete machine shop service. Official "Carter Carburetor" sales and service. Brake Drums Refaced. AUTO SAVE YARD, INC., 1893 River Street, HYD. 0024.

Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BICYCLES

PARAMOUNT CYCLE & SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale — New — Retail
53 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON CAP. 5830

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FUR STORAGE

ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' sawdust process, $5. Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Green Furs, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

HOSIERY

WOMEN'S and men's play clothes, hosiery, underwear, slacks and swim suits, shown by appointment. Mrs. Lithgow, Kir. 6438 (Mass.).

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ALL MAKES bought, sold, repaired. Singer Sewing Center, 719 South St., Roslindale, Mass. T. Harvey Guild, Dist. Par. 1221.

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLET
59 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2278

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid: furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS
ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7969

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

ZEISS BINOCULARS WANTED
Call, write or phone Mr. B. W. ST. CLAIR, 92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TROw. 9327.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer
Vigoro—Bone Meal—5-8-7
Bovung—Driconure
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0111 444-446 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

JESSIE ROSE
Dresses and Gowns Made to Order
Also Alterations and Re-styling
It's the lines that count
80 BOYLSTON STREET Rooms 847-848
LIBerty 1904 Little Building

BOSTON—Dorchester

GENEVA 5142
JOSEPH CLENCH
Rug Specialist
557 Washington Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Near Codman Square

FLOWERS
For Mother's Day
A. J. McNAMARA
371 Washington St. Codman Sq.
Geneva 1160 Geneva 1683

BOSTON—Hyde Park

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Bring your car to our experts for tune-up and adjustment.

1893 River St.
Phones: HYD
0034—0025—0026
MOTOR KLINIK HYDE PARK

Fertilizers—All Kinds
GARDEN SEED
GARDEN HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS
PAINTS—WALLPAPER
KEARNEY'S HARDWARE
35 FAIRMOUNT AVE. HYD. 0941

BOSTON—Roslindale

Quality Foods at Prices That SAVE YOU MONEY
We carry
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
BLAIR'S FOODLAND
15 Poplar Street Roslindale

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

Alden & Walker

Window Shades
Venetian Blinds

Please call Braintree 0908

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction

JACKET STYLE DRESSES
in crepe and crepe print combinations $12.95

128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work

ZORIC

White Star Laundry Co.

TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS 44.95
Both tank and rotary brush type
783 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.

Three Offices

Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 6084

Barnaby Inc. FLORISTS

Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8840
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5676. Hours 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Knit-tex Tweed Topcoats
For Men
$35.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

GIFTS
For Graduation, for Mother's Day, for Birthday, for any occasion, usual and unusual.
J. F. Olsson & Co.
43 Brattle Street
Opp. Harvard Sq. P. O.

THE POWELL PRINTING COMPANY
34 Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Printing
Quality—Service—Dependability
TELEPHONE TROWBRIDGE 9611

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636

KENNEY'S
Mother's Day Cards
Now on Display
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Called For and Delivered. Fertilizers, Lawn Seeds, Garden Tools and Hose. Blackout Shades.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

Egan's Market
Strictly Fresh Eggs and Fresh Vegetables Received Daily
KIRK. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

DEDHAM

Geishecker's
Ladies' and Misses' Sport Clothes—Slacks
Men's and Boys' Shirts—Slacks—Sweaters
Distinctive Novelties
579 HIGH STREET DEDHAM 0819

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
A Friendly, Reliable Store in the Heart of Fall River
ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

Spring Suits, Dresses and Coats for Women.
Newest Materials, Colors and Styles.
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Fashion Park Clothes for Men.
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Lesure The Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

New Patterns in Crystal Goblets—Sherbets—Salad Plates
$2.50 for 6 and up
Finer Diamonds RICE & CO. Silver
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Garden Seeds
Lawn Mowers
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main Street Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for Men Shoes for Women
Jarman Air-O-Pedic
Florsheim Treadeasy
E. T. Wright Red Cross
Foot-Pals W. B. Coon
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

Lawn Mowers . . . Garden Tools
Outboard Motors . . . Bicycles
W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Time for a Spring Check-up. See us now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue
Telephone 5310
Mobilgas

NOW is the time to fill your coal bin. Your government advises it—common sense demands it.
COAL—COKE—BURNING OILS
Haverhill-Groveland Supply Co.
W. R. Dewhirst, Mgr. Tel. 2202

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	R	I	S	T		P	E	A	C	H
H		F	L	O	W	E	R	S		E
A	B		Y	A	R	N	S		N	I
R	A	M		D	E	N		S	O	N
F	R	O	G		S		P	I	K	E
	D	O	N	A	T	E	L	L	O	
P	E	R	U		L		Y	A	M	P
U	L	E		P	I	P		S	I	R
N	L		J	O	N	E	S		S	I
I		J	I	N	G	L	E	S		C
C	L	O	G	S		L	A	D	L	E

24

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

WEST GARAGE
Our Auto Repair Department is equipped to serve you on any minor or major job
73 Water Street Tel. 351

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROS.
FRESH FOODS
Meats — Fish
Fruit — Produce
Old Colony Foods
HIN. 1420
Fred F. Rowe.

For May Day Gifts See Our Beautiful
May Baskets
5—10—25—50c
Also Fine Assortment of Nuts and Candies
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Hingham 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

It's Fur Storage Time
Store Your Furs
at
STEIGER'S
Reasonable Rates

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

See Our New
Shirts for Spring
$1.39 1.69 1.95 2.29
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
19 Amesbury Street Andover 234
TEL. LAWRENCE 6167

The Smart Shop for Smart Women
THE TAYLOR SHOP, Inc.
398 ESSEX STREET

Reliable Cold Storage for Furs
CALL
WEINER'S
25293
276 Essex Street

LEXINGTON

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
Our Greatest Sale
5th Birthday Party
The grandest values in five years all thru the store

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Boned Five-Rib Roast ....lb. 39c
Thick-End Corned Beef ....lb. 35c
Asparagus and Strawberries in Abundance

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

For
Quality Jewelry
Trade at
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central Street
LOWELL, MASS.

No Further Advance This Spring
Special Stylsetter Suits......... $30
Special Styltex Suits........... $35
Special Goldtex Suits.......... $40
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.
Celebrating Our 106th Birthday with Store-Wide Sale
Ending the 25th at 9 P. M.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7661

LYNN

Thursday, Friday and Saturday
THIS WEEK
Our 43rd Anniversary Sale!
A store-wide Sales Event that is most opportune. Sensational values throughout the store!
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Mother's Day GIFTS
from
T-W-ROGERS CO
will please Mother most.

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

51st ANNIVERSARY
Now in Progress
Buy Throughout the Store for Savings
JOSLIN'S
Malden Square Malden 3600

Spring Apparel for Women and Children
Visit Our Store and Stock Up on Your Needs
We are never knowingly undersold
COURTEOUS SERVICE
FACTORY OUTLET STORE
204 Pleasant St. Malden

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON
MALDEN'S NEWEST SHOP
featuring the
NEW FEATHER CUT
All Branches of Beauty Culture
NEXT TO HARDWICK'S
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $........ for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME..........
STREET and NUMBER..........
CITY and STATE..........
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS and STAMPS
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge • Everett • Malden • Stoneham
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MEDFORD

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 2730-M

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Official Scout Distributors
PRIOR
'The Haberdasher'
517 MAIN STREET

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Melrose Florist Co.
Landscaping TEL. MEL. 1628
Loam
Evergreens
Plants
245 W. WYOMING AVENUE *Flowers*

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

OUR GARDEN SHOP
138 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
510 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Dramatic values in really good black coats with Persian Lamb Collars and Trim.
Willey's Inc.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Ready to use— or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co.
INC.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
Established 1887
SAVE TIME
and get staples, fruits, vegetables, pastries, and meats all in one store.

WING'S
Your friends will admire your New Bigelow Beauvais Rugs in room or scatter sizes. Order yours now while our stocks are still large.

Perry THE FLORIST
FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
72 Spring Street Dial 7-9714

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kalistenic
Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

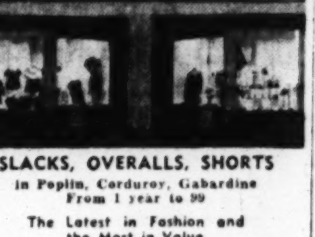
SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today.*
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

Star Market Co.
FIRST OF THE SEASON
Fresh Native
Crabmeat ½'s 35c
Season's newest delicacy at a real low price! Delivery Service.
304 WALNUT STREET BIG. 8400

NEWTON—West Newton



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From 1 year to 99
The Latest in Fashion and the Most in Value
Shoes for All the Family for Sports and Dress
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To find new ideas for appetizing spring meals.
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AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
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Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
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$1.95 to $5.00
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Incorporated
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You're invited to come in and inspect our
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BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET

Store Your Furs
in our new, most complete, air-conditioned
FUR STORAGE VAULTS
Brookner Fur Shop
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Brighten Up for Spring With Colorful Slip Covers
England Brothers

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
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GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
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Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
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ARROW SHIRTS, $2.25
• Famous Arrow Collars
• Mitoga Body Fit
• Sanforized Shrunk
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

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for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL·COKE·LUMBER
PHONE 1264-READING, MASS

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Star Market Co.
BETTER MEALS for LESS!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

GROSS TAILORS AND CLEANSERS
1016 BROADWAY SOM. 2622
362-8 MYSTIC AVE. SOM. 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
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SOMERVILLE
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Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0418

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
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Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
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CHARLES W. GOWEN
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QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
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Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

WELLESLEY HILLS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats, Fish, Groceries, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables • Complete Bakery Dept. • Prompt Local Deliveries also in Waban and Weston
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington Street Wel. 3300

GARDEN NEEDS
Fertilizers—Grass Seeds and Garden Tools
R. V. YEOMANS HARDWARE CO.
Wellesley Hills Square Wel. 2566

All Branches of Beauty Culture
WELLESLEY HILLS BEAUTY SALON
Expert Feather Cutting with Permanent
FLORENCE PATTERSON, Prop.
Wellesley Hills Sq., Opp. Clock Tower Tel. Wel. 1549

WEYMOUTH

SPRING SLIP SALE!
Lovely Rayon Crepe and Satin Slips
Tearose and white 32 to 44 $1.29
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
WEYMOUTH LANDING

WINCHESTER

J. F. WINN CO.
Coal Wood Cement
New England Coke
Fuel Oil Range Oil
957 Main Street Win. 0108

PARKER & LANE CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Coal—Wood
New England Coke
5 Church Street Tel. Win. 0162

New, Charming and So Comfortable
Shoes @ $6.95
McLAUGHLIN'S
9 Thompson Street Win. 2588

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

ROOMS TO LET

EWELL, SURREY—Comfortable home offered business man in lady's home; meals arranged; 3 mins. station, Victoria 35 mins.; nice garden. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPURWAY FOOTWEAR SERVICE — High-Class Boot and Shoe Repairers. Best quality leather, moderate prices. Music cases, satchels, dogs' collars, leads kept in stock. Shrimpton & Son, 2B, Spurway Parade, Woodford Av., Ilford.

England

BATH

WILLIAMS FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE — 26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH. Tel. 2330

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
59 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1 Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 106
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
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PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

ENGLAND

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Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
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Dyers and Dry Cleaners

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62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8. Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY.

Massingham
Still at your service at
123 STOKES CROFT
for Shoes of High Quality

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
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CUFF'S FURNITURE POLISH
Nothing so good, we think, for your Antique and Best Furniture
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union Street, 128 Ashley Road, 88 Mina Road, 210 Cheltenham Road, 29 East Street, Bedminster, Melvin Sq., Knowle West, 116 & 408 Stapleton Road

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

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Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
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Agents for BRAEMAR

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

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BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

SHIRERS & LANCES Ltd.
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6 Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

ENGLAND

EXETER

Joan Cresswell
Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET
EXETER
The fashion house with a triple alliance of Quality, Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

PINDER & TUCKWELL, Ltd.
43/44, High Street
Civil and Military
TAILORS
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
JAEGER agents BURBERRY

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

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Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
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Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Pophams—Plymouth

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Walters & Co.
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New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

COURT CASH STORES
FRUIT, FLOWERS, GARDEN SEEDS, VEGETABLES.
Saltern's Court
Lilliput, Parkstone Tel. Canford Cliffs 231

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SUTTON COLDFIELD

For Binoculars, Magnifying Glasses, and other scientific instruments
Go To
JAMES A. BANNISTER
10, THE PARADE TEL. SUT. 3124

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

'American' Plan Launched For New and Better World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—An "American" plan for rebuilding the postwar world, based on free trade and a military-economic alliance between the United States and Britain through the reconstruction period, was launched here today by a committee of the editors of Time, Life and Fortune magazines, working with a staff of specialists headed by Raymond Leslie Buell, one-time president of the Foreign Policy Association.

Disregarding the prophets of gloom predicting closed frontiers and bureaucracy-run economies, the committee, in the first report of a continuing study, declares that there need be no war-end depression; that frontiers can be reopened and that a vastly higher standard of living can be had for all peoples.

"There will be room in the world for all these things if the United States, with the help of its allies, decides to let the world expand," the report declares.

Four-Part Program

Immediate measures should be begun to build a postwar world in which President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms," reinforced by a fifth freedom guaranteeing individual enterprise, may come into being, the committee holds in advancing its four-part proposal as follows:

1. The United States and the United Kingdom should maintain their military alliance and allow freedom of migration for their respective peoples.

2. They should unite their economies at once in complete free trade.

3. Their governments, through appropriate joint economic committees, should take parallel action to forestall depressions and promote freer world trade.

4. They should invite other nations, including the British Dominions, to join their alliance on the same terms or on special terms to be negotiated with each.

Based on Victory

The Time-Life-Fortune-Buell report, in preparation for several months, is based on the assumption, first, that the United Nations will win absolute victory; second, that the United States will emerge as the strongest world power and that it will be up to it to decide what kind of postwar world it wants, and, third, that America will "settle for nothing less" than a world in which the "Four Freedoms" are reinforced with a fifth for individual enterprise.

The proposal, published in the May issue of Fortune Magazine, comes at a moment when plans for postwar reconstruction are being shaped in many quarters; as Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, has obtained from the G. O. P. National Committee a platform advocating American acceptance of world-wide postwar responsibilities.

Simultaneously it is launched a week after Dr. Felix Morley, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, sets the tone for a contrasting program of regional isolationism by suggesting that the United States at the war's end get out of the "ruined continent" of Europe and withdraw into an Anglo-American Union working with Latin-America.

Challenging Issues

The Life-Time-Fortune-Buell committee makes one challenging statement after another, many of which will be vigorously debated in the months to come.

"This proposal is not to revive a dead or dying imperialism," it declares, "nor to impose a white man's peace on a world that is only half white. Its aim is to cut the remnant cords of white imperialism, so that the nations of the world may become more nearly equal.

"Its immediate aim is to enlarge the practical area of human freedom. Its ultimate goal is the security of equal, self-respecting nations. Both the free-trade area and the military alliance with Britain are, therefore, proposed as open-end agreements, in which other nations are invited to join.

"America can no longer dwell safely in the world without allies. . . . The United States must maintain an alliance with the United Nations, particularly Soviet Russia, China and Britain, to police the post-war world until it is capable of policing itself."

After the war, the United States will have to face the responsibility of being a creditor nation, the report continues, and must give itself an import surplus. Simultaneously, it can wean the young countries from their over-dependence on the American market.

Industrial Rivals

The committee stresses that the United States must not be afraid to build up industrial rivals to its own power, "first," it says, "because we know industrialization stimulates, rather than limits, international trade; second, because we know that economic self-respect is the best basis for international friendship."

It admits that the sudden removal of tariff barriers between the United States and Britain will jolt both economies, but adds this will be merely one in many post-war jolts and the kind both economies need. It stresses that the Uuited States and Britain have chief resposibility for post-war peace because they are the two great trading nations upon whom the smaller countries depend.

"Assuming both governments are vigilant against new cartelization, rigidities throughout both industrial structures will be loosened, prices shaken down, and the overall standard of living raised," it holds.

The report is the first of several, later ones to deal with American relations with Russia, China and other nations essential to building the "world democracy of equal nations."

Civic Leaders Rallied to Aid Bowron

An encouraging example of a large American municipality overthrowing political corruption and establishing governmental reforms is Los Angeles, where an attempt to oust the progressive administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron has failed. How the Mayor is uplifting standards of government in Los Angeles and how the attack against him collapsed is told in a series of articles, of which this is the fifth:

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 24—Reform partisans may feel most Angelenos have shown up unappreciative of achievements of the Fletcher Bowron Administration in City Hall, but several recent signs of appreciation were no doubt of great satisfaction to the vindicated Mayor.

A battery of lawyers rushed to defend his prosecuting team and himself without fee, while the pair of special prosecutors for the State accepted public fees—the Mayor being among the first to say they were fully entitled to accept such fees.

Including some of the most respected firms in California, the defense was represented by Haight, Trippet & Syvertson; Michael G. Luddy, Kenneth N. Chantry, W. I. Gilbert, Frank P. Doherty, Herman F. Selvin, Hubert T. Morrow, Isidore Lindenbaum, and Eckman & Lindstrom.

The Mayor and his supporters welcomed the method used by the State Attorney-General, Earl Warren, in selecting prosecutors. Mr. Warren, who had advised the Mayor's team prior to the Grand Jury investigation, had appointed Stanley Mussell of San Bernardino County as special adviser for the Jury.

Work of Prosecutors

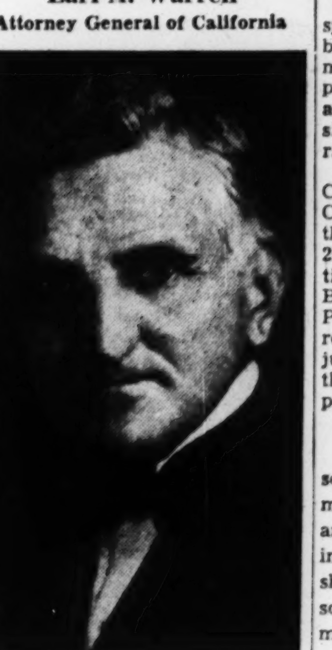
That Mr. Mussell was at least impartial may be inferred from echoes from the Jury room that he was not "captured" by the group which succeeded in going against the Attorney General and returning indictments.

Then, when the County District Attorney disqualified himself because his own chief deputy was one of those indicted, Mr. Warren selected two recent Presidents of the State Bar to act as special prosecutors: Alfred Bartlett and Norman Bailie. The pair may have chagrinned some jurors by refusing to press at least one count, but on the whole they did their part as "good soldiers," as one defense attorney put it.

Mr. Warren's reaching into the most respectable portions of the community gratified reform partisans, and no peeps were heard from the opposition that his choices were not able or fair.

As has usually happened in cases involving any set of local politics, a judge is imported. Judge Raymond McIntosh of Sierra County had already been here some nine months, so he was designated and proceeded to gratify reform partisans by exercising his option under the law to quash forthwith.

Wide World
Earl A. Warren
Attorney General of California



Marshall Stimson
Supporter of Mayor Bowron

Open to Investigation

Thus the partisans continue to hammer home their major thesis: that everything done by the Mayor can stand proper investigation and that a fair hearing is all that's necessary to defend him.

If "Fletch" Bowron were "that kind of a man," he could have gotten deep satisfaction from a Superior Court jury which got itself dismissed for failing to decide in a libel suit of his predecessor, Frank L. Shaw, who had asked $650,000 damages from Liberty Magazine for articles on Shaw's recalled administration. But Mayor Bowron doesn't seem to be the type that gloats, even though inwardly he might feel great vindication.

The Shaw trial had lasted many weeks, recapitulating sensational history right at the time the Grand Jury was at work. If the citizenry as a whole were preoccupied with war and production problems, the published testimony nevertheless was available to remind anyone of the quiet and clean administration they had had for almost four years. The absence of fireworks may have lulled the citizenry, but many no doubt were honest in taking stock of how times had improved.

After the dismissal of the petit jury, Mr. Shaw announced that his fight to clear his name had just begun. A few days later, California's parole board refused to shorten the terms of Earle Kynette, one of the Shaw policemen convicted of placing a bomb in the car of the reform investigator, Harry Raymond, who lived to testify.

Supporter in Army

However much the Mayor might like to have Clifford Clinton near at hand to stir up opinion for more reform, it must inspire the Mayor to greater personal sacrifice to know that the restaurateur who spent at least $80,000 in financing the Shaw recall is now serving as a re-enlisted soldier, fighting a more important war at the moment, in his estimation.

Headway against serious opposition in the City Council can be recorded as a result of the quashing. It punctured charges by Councilman Roy Hampton who urged the Council to ask for the investigation on grounds his wire had been tapped.

As reported by the Los Angeles Municipal League, long active in progressive circles here, the counts comprising the accusation and indictments "were not even remotely related" to the Hampton charge.

To the Jury action there was synchronized by Mr. Hampton a blast charging too many retirements in the Police and Fire Departments allegedly endangering actuarial calculations of the pension system and undermining morale.

The blast, steered through the Council's legislative committee by Chairman Hampton, was based on the forced retirement of more than 20 officers in 1939, including a one-time chief. Marshall Stimson, a pro-Bowron attorney who had been a Pension Commissioner at the time, retorted publicly this month to justify this clean-up method "for the good of the service," as permitted by law.

Retirements Defended

Investigation, recalled Mr. Stimson, had found "connections" of many officers with pawnbrokers and houses of prostitution, including stock ownership and partnership. Real estate investments in some cases were found valued at more than an officer's entire police salary through the years, Mr. Stimson averred, adding that others "were known to have accepted money from men who desired advancements in the department." Criminal prosecution was blocked in some cases by the statute of limitations and in others by lack of corroborative proof.

Regarding a former police chief, Mr. Stimson reported Roy Steckel was forced to resign and take a pension "more for what he had not done than for what he had."

"Mr. Stimson, what would you do when a former Mayor calls you into his office and tells you to leave things as they are?" asked the Chief, Mr. Stimson related as a substantial collection.

"I told him he could have resigned or gone ahead and done his duty," Mr. Stimson disclosed, "but apparently he took the easiest course and (I told him) that he had made his bed and he would have to lie in it."

Indorsing the entire procedure as the best for the city, even though it was costing pension money, Mr. Stimson said he believed the present department is one of the best in his recollection; he branded the Councilmen and other instigators of the grand-jury smear as perpetrating "one of the lowest acts" he could recall as a pioneer civic leader here.

There was an occasion for a sort of wry satisfaction for the Mayor to find that the pair of special prosecutors asked the County for $3,000 for special investigators, with no reference to civil-service regulations. A major allegation by the Grand Jury had been that the Mayor was wrong in hiring a special investigator without benefit of civil service. The prosecutors' request gave a stamp of approval to a practice the Mayor had insisted all along was common and legal.

Roosevelt Hails U. S. War Production

Continued from Page 1

to drive for an 80 per cent increase in German production.

Describing the increase in production as "imperative," Hitler was said to have ordered German arms workers to stay on the job at least 12 hours a day, starting last December. The Germans were then making a tremendous drive for increased production, urging workers to increase their speed and work longer hours on the grounds that this summer would be the nation's last big chance for victory.

Larger Program Ahead

There is, it would appear, added significance in the fact that President Roosevelt for the first time today hinted that there might be a still larger war-production program than previously announced.

The President said that shortages of steel plates and shapes were the principal reasons for the merchant shipbuilding program being behind schedule.

President Roosevelt was asked if the current expansion of the steel industry would be sufficient for the war program and other basic needs. He said he could not give this assurance because by the time new plants are completed, the nation's war production facilities might be faced with an additional program.

The two-year production goals set forth by President Roosevelt in January included 185,000 airplanes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns and 18,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping.

Commenting on a statement by Maritime Chairman Admiral Emory S. Land that the shipbuilding program is behind schedule because of "loafing" on the part of labor and management, and the steel plate shortage, President Roosevelt said he thought the failure of the program to reach schedule production was due almost entirely to the steel-plate shortage.

He remarked that Admiral Land's statement, however, was a good burr under the tail of labor and management.

In response to questions, President Roosevelt expressed the view that the steel scrap problem was not particularly serious because there is plenty of this type of scrap available if it is searched out.

As an illustration of the hidden stores of steel scrap, he spoke of the large amount of empty railroad car sidings containing 20 to 30-year old rails which could be taken up for use. He was told of a suggestion that WPA labor be used to take up abandoned street car rails. The President thought it was a good idea and said he would pass it on to the proper officials.

Employment Peak Tops World War I

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Government now employs more than twice as many civilians as at the peak reached in the first World War, the Civil Service Commission indicated in announcing a total executive branch payroll of 1,805,186 on Feb. 28.

The high mark of 917,700 in the last war, reached on Nov. 11, 1918, was exceeded a few months after the fall of France. These totals do not include members of the armed forces or employees in the judiciary and legislative branches.

Civilian employment jumped a net of 102,087 during February, a new high in hiring war workers. The largest previous increase in Federal jobs during a single month was 125,791 last December, but that figure included some 60,000 Post Office Department temporary employees.

The War Department added 76,420 positions during February, bringing its total of civilian workers to 606,907, or slightly more than one-third of the total payroll and three times as many as were on its rolls a year ago. The Navy hired 23,775 persons during the month, bringing its total to 351,680, nearly double a year ago.

The largest decreases in jobs during February were 3,577 in the Post Office Department and 2,034 in Agriculture.

The month's pay roll totaled $262,106,959, exclusive of the salaries of 155,974 employees for whom figures were unavailable.

U. S.-Born Japanese Ordered to Quit Job

SHERIDAN, Wyo., April 24 (AP)—An American-born Japanese radio engineer of the Wyoming State Highway Department was ordered out of the Sheridan Police Station April 22 by City Commissioner A. R. Swickard while he was working on police radio equipment.

Frank Ikuno, the engineer, is responsible for maintaining the Wyoming police radio network supervised by the State Highway Patrol.

State Highway Superintendent Frank Kelso said in Cheyenne that Mr. Ikuno holds an Army reserve corps lieutenant's commission and has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Army Intelligence.

"We know that military authorities in Wyoming have been thoroughly conversant with his work and have expressed complete satisfaction as to his loyalty."

Mr. Ikuno left without comment. Mr. Swickard telephoned Gov. Nels H. Smith and Mr. Kelso to protest assignment of an engineer of Japanese descent to police radio work.

The Governor and Mr. Kelso did not indicate what action they would take on the incident.

Mr. Ikuno, born at Rock Springs, was graduated from University of Wyoming.

Levine Term Suspended

LOS ANGELES, April 24 (AP)—Charles A. Levine, first trans-Atlantic air passenger, won suspension today of the 150-day jail sentence imposed after his conviction on a charge of conspiracy to smuggle an alien into the United States. Mr. Levine also was fined $500 and placed on a year's probation. The one-time wealthy New York junk dealer was convicted of helping Edgar Schineck, a German alien, enter the United States from Mexico.

ENGLAND

TORQUAY *(Continued)*

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Warplane Tangle Ended

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—One result achieved by Harry L. Hopkins on his recent visit to London was elimination of the tangle over warplane modifications which at one time nearly caused United States manufacturers to refuse British orders, the Daily Mail said today.

Because of the settlement, deliveries of planes to Britain will be speeded up considerably, the Mail's air correspondent wrote.

Mr. Hopkins, lease-lend supervisor and member of the War Production Board, now is back in the United States.

The tangle over plane modifications originated early in the war. The types first delivered were more or less experimental and the British decided they needed extensive changes for active service—such as additional gun turrets.

Even after the American manufacturers began to meet the British requirements, however, the Mail said, "large establishments which the Air Ministry built up to handle modifications continued to insist on many alterations which experts said no longer were necessary.

"The modifications continued to be made, for instance, to Catalina flying boats, even after these long-range planes had seen gruelling service in the United States Navy and had flown 4,000 miles in the course of delivery here."

War Bonds Resolve

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday favoring the voluntary sale of war savings bonds and stamps in enlisting all citizens to help finance the war effort.

The resolution was jointly introduced by E. Palmer Hoyt of the Portland Oregonian and Roy Moore of the Brush-Moore Newspapers of Canton, Ohio.

How Speech 'Took'

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The British reaction to Lord Beaverbrook's New York speech advocating opening of a second European front varied today from the jubilant "you tell 'em, Beaver," of the man in the street to cautionary remarks in informed military circles.

Although British said the address by the British Lend-Lease Co-ordinator could not be regarded as coming from the war cabinet, many observers held it as symptomatic of a governmental change of heart toward the idea of an European front this year.

Young Communists Disband 'for Unity'

TORONTO, April 24 (CP)—A statement received by mail by the Canadian Press says that the "Young Communist League of Canada" has been disbanded by vote of 23 delegates convened at a special national conference in Toronto April 17.

The statement regretted that "the illegality of the Young Communist League imposed by the King Government as a result of basic differences on the Munich policies was continued in the present totally different setting." It was said decision to disband "was made in the interests of the unity of all Canadian youth—for a total war effort and victory."

The statement bore the typewritten signature: "National Committee, Young Communist League of Canada."

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt not raise a false report: put not thine hand with the wicked to be an unrighteous witness.—Ex. 23:1

Daily Anecdote

Stifled Appreciation

When Charles Matthews was appearing in Edinburgh, his landlord, who seldom attended any public meeting save the "kirk," asked the great actor if he would oblige him with "a pass for the playhoose." Being favored with the necessary ticket, the old Scot donned his black suit and attended two of Matthews' greatest comedy performances, Sir Coldstream in "Used Up," and Plummer in "Cool As a Cucumber," both downright "sidesplitters."

Meeting the landlord after the performance, Matthews cordially greeted that gentleman, and inquired how he had enjoyed the entertainment.

"Aweel," replied the old Scot, "it pleased me vera much, ye ken, and I conseeder you played unco' gude, but, heigh, mon, I'd a hard matter to keep fra laughing."

Aeroquiz

Q. What is a vertical turn?

A. A vertical turn is one in which the degree of bank is between 70 and 90 degrees.

Q. What are plastics, exactly?

A. "Plastics," as applied to aircraft construction, are low-density, synthetic resins and materials in solid form which can be formed or molded, under suitable conditions, to any desired shape. In the manufacture of plastics, the chemical ingredients unite by means of polmerization.

Q. What is a barrel-type engine?

A. A barrel-type engine is one having its cylinders arranged equidistant from, and parallel to the main shaft.

Brevities

Grit: We are not going to admit that the so-called "motor age" is officially dead until someone starts building a livery stable on a parking lot.

St. Louis Star-Times: It sounds a bit paradoxical, but whether a price ceiling is too low or too high depends on which side of the counter you're standing.

St. Louis Star-Times: "I haven't the slightest idea how the war should be run," a man was overheard to remark on the streets of New York. Authorities apprehended him, investigated him thoroughly and were surprised to learn that he was not only an American, but a loyal citizen as well.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Expression Originated, "The Goose Hangs High"?

A dictionary of slang states that the expression, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high" comes from the ancient sport of gander pulling. In this game, a gander was plucked and thoroughly greased, then tied by the feet to a branch of a tree. The game was to ride past on a horse at full tilt, trying to catch the gander by the head or neck and pull it loose at one jerk. Another authority, however, suggests that the original expression may have been, "The

The goose honks high.....

goose honks high," which is thought by some to be a sign of fair weather, with conditions favorable for any sort of undertaking.

How Fast a Humming Bird Beats His Wings?

If you watch a humming bird in flight you will notice that his wings move so rapidly as to be visible only as a faint blur. How, then, could his wing beats be counted? With the aid of a camera taking 1,000 pictures a second. Examining the film and counting the number of wing strokes per 1,000 successive photographs it has been discovered that the humming bird beats its wings about 60 times a second when poised motionless before a sweet-throated flower, raising the tempo to perhaps 75 beats to the second as it darts away like a feathered bullet.

How the Jerusalem Artichoke Got Its Name?

The Jerusalem artichoke is not an artichoke and did not come from Jerusalem. It is a variety of sunflower, cultivated for its edible roots. The word Jerusalem in its name is a corruption of girasole, the Italian word for "sunflower," and it is called an artichoke because of a supposed resemblance in the flavor of the tubers to the flavor of the globe artichoke. **W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Quotation

O foolish ones, put by your cares!
Where wants are many, joys are few;
And at the wilding springs of peace
God keeps an open house for you.
—BLISS CARMAN

Biographical Lines

Elias Howe

1819-1867

HOWE WAS the inventor of the first practical sewing machine.
His device entirely revolutionized the dressmaking industry.
The son of a large family, he grew up in a New England village.
At six he began working as a mechanic in his father's mills.
Day by day the boy saw what machinery did to lighten toil.
His fondness for mechanical things developed into a passion.
When a Lowell factory needed an apprentice he answered the call.
Then he advanced to the manufacture of chronometers in Boston.
A man trying to invent a knitting machine came to the shop.
"Why do you bother with a knitting machine?" asked the boss.
"Why not try a sewing machine? You would make a fortune."
"I wish I could," replied the visitor, "but it can't be done."
As Elias thought over the conversation he said to himself:
"May be I am the man to invent that machine and win a fortune."
And from then on he spent evenings concentrating on a model.

AT FIRST he took the wrong track, imitating human fingers.
The stitches were so irregular that his attempt failed.
Then one morning the question suddenly flashed upon him:
"There may be another stitch than that made by a seamstress."
And on lines wholly original he imagined a lock-stitch model.
As he proceeded the inventor clearly realized one thing:
His machine must be built perfectly to pass the test.
Where would the means for such an outlay come from?
Just then an old school friend came to his rescue with $500.
And Howe finally succeeded in patenting a satisfactory model.
Joyously he hastened to invite a tailor to test the device.
But to his surprise the tailor declined the invitation, saying:
"If your hope were fulfilled, our business would be ruined."
Howe then turned to other tailors with the same enthusiasm.
"No thanks," they replied. "We are doing well enough as we are."

AT THIS juncture another idea occurred to the inventor:
He carried his machine to the door of a clothing factory.
And he sat there, sewing seams in garments handed to him.
People were amazed to see him make 200 stitches a minute.
But no one seemed to take any further interest in the machine.
England had very large factories, so to England Howe went.
Victory! He sold the English rights for $1,000.
Now he had the means to improve his beloved machine. . . .

IT WAS A bright morning when he landed in New York again.
He had only sixty cents in his pocket, but what of that? . . .
Would he not be able to find employment in any machine shop?
But while looking around the inventor was utterly stupefied:
His sewing machine had become famous but not under his name.
During his absence some manufacturers had stolen the patent!
Poor though he was Howe spent long years in wearisome lawsuits.
At the end the law acknowledged his own patent as basic.
Very wisely all contenders agreed to form a friendly union.
Howe accepted an offer which netted him $5 on each machine.
And suddenly money flowed in, in bewildering profusion. . . .
With the Civil War he enlisted in the Seventeenth Connecticut.
One day he heard soldiers grumbling that their pay was overdue.
"How much money do you need?" he quietly asked the paymaster.
"Exactly thirty-one thousand dollars," answered the man.
And to his surprise the caller signed a check for the sum.
Elias Howe lived long enough to see his dream fully realized:
Every man, woman, and child could now benefit by his machine.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Some puddle back there, eh!"

Hats Off!

No more do we joke o'er the ladies queer hats;
They may roll them or twist them or flare them;
And as long as their faces are smiling beneath,
Why, bless their dear hearts, let them wear them!
L. G. G.

In Lighter Vein

Secrets Revealed

He (shyly): "I'm not half good enough for you."

She: "Why, Wilfred, you talk just like one of my own family."

Not His Business

The old-school Southerner, brimming with pride over his farm in the Alabama coastal region, was extolling its merits to a Northern friend.

"Why, man," he said proudly, "the trees grow so thick on that land that you couldn't put your arm between them. And as for wildlife, deer are so big that their antlers have a spread of 10 feet!"

The Northerner's eyes mirrored questions. He said, "It's interesting, Colonel, but how in the world do the deer get their antlers between those trees?"

The Colonel stiffened.

"That, suh," he replied pompously, "is their business!"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. C. U. Sadler, St. Petersburg, Fla.

'It Tastes Better This Way!'

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Prison Worker

Perth, West Australia

As a welfare worker she had visited a local prison for 40 years, when she felt compelled to give up this work to which she had been so long devoted. Her activities at the prison consisted of visiting the various inmates and cheering them with words of encouragement. Perhaps her greatest achievement was the arrangement of Sunday afternoon concerts. These concert parties were much looked forward to by the inmates.

When it became necessary for Mrs. F. to give up the work she was waited on by two of the prison officials who had been sent by the men to inquire if their benefactress would accept a gift. Mrs. F. declined at first but she was persuaded to accept the gift, although she feared the donation might impose hardship upon the men who earned only a few shillings a week at their various trades. In a short time not only a desired book, but also a beautiful reading lamp arrived with a letter expressing gratitude for all that had been done for the men, and the deep regret that she was no longer able to visit them. But the fact that her work was so deeply appreciated, and that she had been able to bring some joy to the lives of those who had temporarily failed, she said was the greatest reward of all.

Our War Effort

We have developed a new way of making heavy gun barrels. Within a few weeks one single American factory using this new process will be turning out each month more heavy gun barrels than all the factories of England turned out in the whole war. We have developed a new way of turning out artillery shells—one of the most important discoveries of the war.

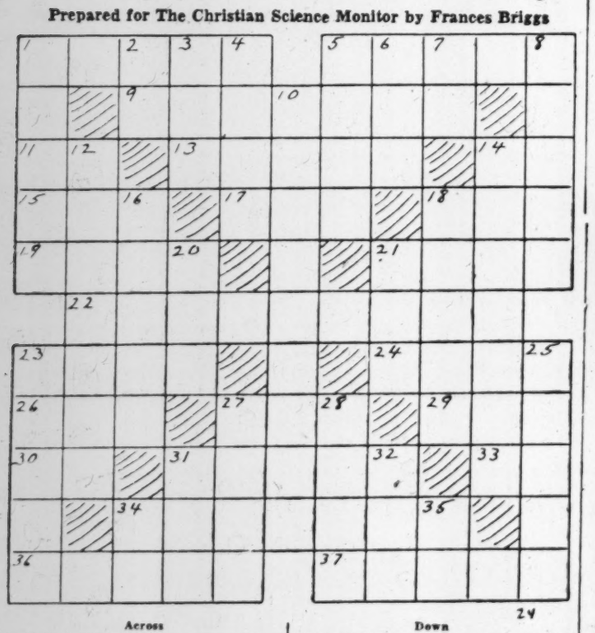
Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell

We're rolling along toward vitory. When you see on every hand the urge to do more next week than was done last week, and more next month than was done last month, it makes you feel good. You may call this Pollyanna stuff if you like. I call it faith.

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The carpus is what?
5—Blossom of what tree is State flower of Delaware?
9—Horticulturists grow what?
11—What is a month of Jewish year?
13—What is thread prepared for weaving (pl.)?
14—Symbol for nickel is what?
15—What is a military engine for battering or knocking down by heavy blows?
17—Lair.
18—What was relationship of Hector to Priam?
19—What is a plate used to guide wheels of a railroad car where one track crosses another?
21—What weapon was superseded by the bayonet?
22—Who resembles Faun of Praxiteles in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun"?
23—What country was once ruled by Incas?
24—What is a western American herb with edible tubers?
26—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
27—Who is in love with Estella in "Great Expectations"?
29—What is a baronet's title?
30—North latitude (abbr.).
31—Who is hero of a Fielding novel?
33—What is a river of China?
34—What are the two-wheeled covered cars used in parts of Ireland and Australia as public conveyances?
34—What are wooden shoes?
37—What is a cupline spoon with a long handle?

Down

1—A wharfinger owns or manages what?
2—Supposing.
3—Crafty.
4—What is a natterjack?
5—What State of U. S. was founded by an English Quaker (abbr.)?
6—Bitter vetch.
7—What was a Roman bronze coin?
8—What was Cincinnatus Miller's middle name?
10—Striving.
12—Who is Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens' novel?
14—Who is Hiawatha's grandmother and nurse in Longfellow's poem?
16—What poet wrote of Mokanna, veiled prophet?
18—What Biblical prophet was Paul's companion on his second missionary journey?
20—What is any of several African antelopes?
21—What is one of twists of strands in yarn?
23—What was language of ancient Carthage?
25—Who is heroine of Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park"?
27—What French opera singer was born in 1904?
28—What is a roll of parchment?
31—What Irish dance is characterized by intricate and dexterous motions of the feet?
32—Ocean.
34—Who is a child of the slums in "Bleak House"?
35—Where is Wind Cave National Park (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And So to Bed*

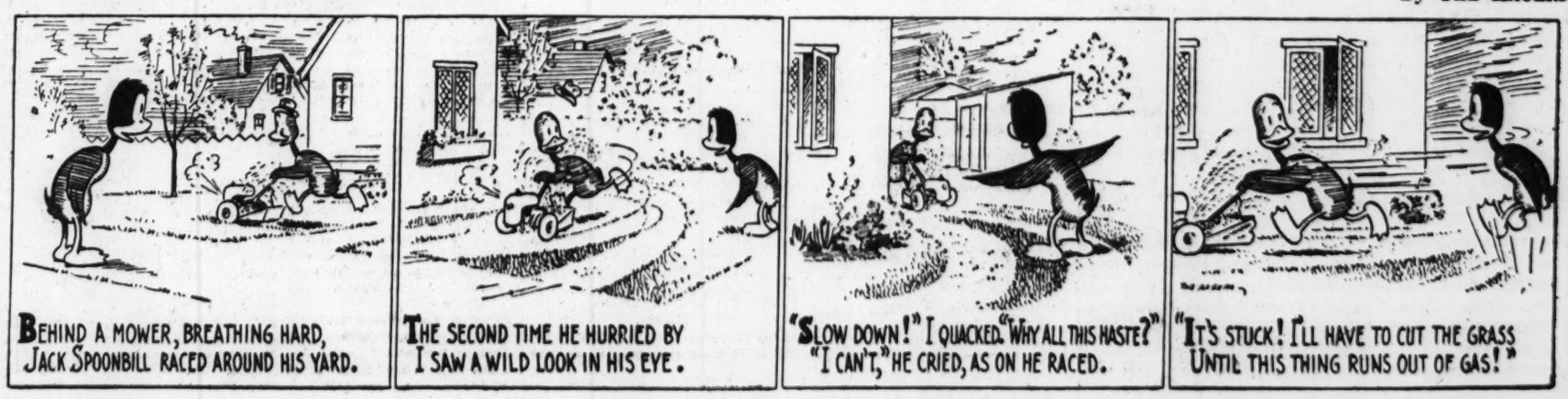
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Seminole Indian Village*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Motorized*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The "Too-Little-Too-Late" Axis

It was Britain's war effort that Mr. Lloyd George branded "too little, too late," and the phrase can be used as a helpful spur to all the United Nations. Yet when history casts the ultimate reckoning those words will perchance be found to have a more fundamental application to the Axis.

Der Führer was a man of boundless ambition, but the New Order he conceived was predestined to fail because Hitler and his Nazis were too little in both mind and spirit to comprehend the dignity of man. The pattern of a superrace was too scrimped in its human dimensions to be tolerated in a world where ideals of universal brotherhood had been spreading for two thousand years. Nazi avarice, mendacity, cruelty, and race hatred were too small a pedestal for a global ambition. So too was Japan's fanatic exclusionism too narrow a base for its fanatic imperialism.

The Axis will also be marked "too late." The revival of cast-off medieval systems might have been accomplished, at least temporarily, had these aggressive tyrannies arisen two centuries earlier. But when Hitler and Hirohito arrived, bells of freedom had been ringing in men's ears for many decades. Self-determination for each nation had become recognized as reasonable and just and, however haltingly, was on the way. Mighty forces were working in the world against which the Nazis and Japanese could not prevail, be the cost of resistance what it might. The Axis was too late.

Do *You?*

When someone says: "It's Roosevelt's fault we're in this war"—do you say: "That's what Hitler claimed in his speech that announced the Nazi declaration of war on the United States"?

When someone says: "We ought to get out of the Far East, anyway, instead of sending our soldiers over there"—do you point out that that is exactly what the enemy wants the United States to do?

When someone says: "Britain is fighting an imperialist war and has managed to drag the United States in for British interests"—do you remind him that the Nazis told France that this was Britain's war, and then conquered *France*?

Whenever anyone relays rumors, spreads allegedly humorous stories or sayings, or asks questions designed to arouse suspicion of the Government or America's allies—do you spike the rumor, uncover the nefarious intent of the seemingly harmless joke, point out the innuendo in the question, and show how all these are subtle devices of the enemy's effort to divide the peoples of the United Nations and to undermine national unity in America?

Do you? Or do you just sit around wondering how you can help defend your country?

A Good Salvage Job

The report from J. F. Campbell, Director of the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration, will be gratifying to New England citizens for two reasons. The "big blow" of September, 1938, left approximately 1,000,000,000 feet of pine, hemlock, fir, and hardwood on the ground—more than the normal market could handle.

The Salvage Administration, operating under the United States Forest Service, paid the farmers a fair price according to quality. The logs were stored in hundreds of ponds and rivers. Lumbermen who have followed the process closely are particularly interested to read Mr. Campbell's statement that the loss from storing in the water is "very negligible," and that the loss from lumber in yard piles is less than 1 per cent. Farmers and timber operators in the future may take advantage of new ideas to do lumbering when the price cycle is low, hold their product for better times.

The second reason for gratification is that so much New England lumber is contributing directly to the Nation's war effort. Unknown numbers of ships are sailing to the Allies with cargoes crated in wood that grew on New England's granite hillsides. At the present time, about 1,000,000 feet of boards and planks a day are going through the mills. Demand exceeds supply and the labor problem is a major one to New England's timber interests. Thousands of farmers are grateful to the Salvage Administration for a job well done and now within sight of completion. The Forest Service can add another job well done to its long list of accomplishments in the interests of the public welfare.

Whence and Whither?

The little song about Viennese sweethearts—"Whence do they come, and where do they go?"—ought to be "catching on" in Tokyo just now. It phrases something that is much on the Japanese mind since the bombing of Japanese cities from the air the other day. Nobody, however, is saying where the planes came from, and the Russian announcement as to where one of them went will not make the Japanese any more comfortable.

According to Russian reports, an American plane, whose crew said they had been over Japan, landed on April 18 in Russian maritime territory. Because Russia is "neutral" in the war between the United States and Japan the plane and crew were interned. Evidently the Japanese knew nothing of this landing, having reported that they lost sight of damaged planes after the raid.

To Japan's apprehensive inquiries as to the origin and destination of the attackers, Russia has offered an answer. But it is one that can only add many more questions to Tokyo's worries. One plane came down in Russia, perhaps a mere 600 miles from Japan, or 900 miles nearer to those islands than United Nations bases.

Why did the Russians choose to publish this fact, if indeed it is a fact? Was it to warn Japan that American planes could continue to bomb Japanese cities, finding points to land in Russia though Russia offered them no bases? The thought will doubtless occur to Nippon's experts in treachery that Russia could make use of these planes against Hitler's hordes without even violating its neutrality agreement with Japan.

Or do Russian officials, not ill pleased by signs of Japanese jitters, simply find it amusing and useful to add to them? On more than one occasion the Russians have raised questions as to whether Japan was really keeping the terms of the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact. A report of an American plane landing in a Russian maritime province could be an argument in behalf of careful adherence to those terms by Tokyo. Russia may be neutral, but there is even less doubt than in the case of Eire as to whom she is neutral against.

No New Social Insurance

President Roosevelt is working on a huge anti-inflationary program which will include more taxes. Some of his advisers would like him to recommend payroll taxes for compulsory disability and hospital insurance. But this would be much more than emergency taxes; it would launch a vast social experiment. Both of these social insurances are health insurance. Congress has shown an unmistakable lack of interest in compulsory health insurance. Congress should not be asked to adopt pieces of the system in the guise of war finance.

Once adopted, health insurance would become permanent. That is its history in European countries. Most of the new emergency taxes, it is to be hoped, will eventually be dropped, when the emergency is over. The country ought not to be rushed into taking on a new type of social insurance which will not be dropped.

Health insurance taxes could probably provide little, if anything at all, toward financing the war. Hospitalization has proved costly in the health insurance countries. Disability insurance means a partial payment of wages to workers rendered incapable by illness. The bill would be big—much bigger, say some eminent medical authorities, than the official estimates. These figure the ultimate cost of total disability insurance alone at from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year. Temporary disability payments would call for several more hundreds of millions.

Good guidance on social security taxes was recently voiced by the American Federation of Labor. In a war tax program it drew up, the A. F. of L. declared that payroll taxes—the standard way of collecting for social insurance—should be confined to social security purposes. If social security taxes were increased, the A. F. of L. held that payments should be raised and widened accordingly.

The first need of social insurance in the United States is to improve what is already in effect. This is no time to gloss over deficiencies in existing insurance by taking on more for which there is no general public demand.

Despite the congestion of railroad traffic in the East, one learns that there will be plenty of room on trains in the wide open spaces beyond the Mississippi. So, since we can't buy that new set of tires. . . .

Our Readers Say—

Forty-Eight-Hour Week?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Concerning the possible 48-hour week, I know that it would benefit many hundreds of men working in small lumber mills in the western part of the country. Employers with whom I have talked are much in favor of adding eight hours a week to their pay roll, which they could not do if they had to pay time and a half for every hour over forty. I gather that we need lumber very much, and this would greatly add to its output.

Here in the West, both mill men and farmers are now working in shipyards, and good men are very hard to find. Wouldn't it add much to their fighting spirit if they could put at least six good days a week toward speeding necessary equipment to our Army camps?

If it is true that the extra work hours are not needed, how is it that the children of these men are going to be pulled out of school to help fill the gap in the farm labor shortage?

We need every man's full working power, and from what I hear, every man is willing to give it! (Mrs.) MARIAN WAYMIRE

Piercy, Calif.

A Timber Salvage Record

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent newspaper article—not in The Christian Science Monitor—gave such a wholly misleading picture of the hurricane timber salvage situation, that I am writing to correct this misapprehension.

The great bulk of the salvaged lumber was white pine. The Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, staffed by the United States Forest Service, purchased all the logs that were offered to it at full market prices or better. Most of this white pine was sawn into square-edge lumber, and a sales contract to run for four and a quarter years was consummated with the Eastern Pine Sales Corporation, which is composed of experienced New England lumbermen. To date the Eastern Pine Sales Corporation has sold more than 300,000,000 feet of this lumber. There remain at present some 65,000,000 feet left to sell. The liquidation is more than two years ahead of the time schedule provided in the contract. More than 225,000,000 feet of these sales have been paid for and remittances made to the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, and shipments on the remaining orders are proceeding at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 feet daily. The Eastern Pine Sales Corporation has been compelled to refuse further business until its huge backlog of orders is reduced.

There were some 30,000,000 feet of hardwood salvaged. All but 500,000 feet of this has been sold and paid for. There were 60,000 cords of pulpwood salvaged from the hurricane by Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. Every cord of this has been sold and paid for. In addition to the Eastern Pine Sales Corporation contract, the Salvage Administration has sold approximately 170,000,000 feet of white pine, consisting of round-edge lumber, logs and a smaller amount of square edge, direct to New England industries, chiefly box factories. In all cases full market prices were obtained.

HERBERT A. LINDENBERG

Lumber Editor, The Commercial Bulletin

Boston

See Editorial "A Good Salvage Job"

Recaps for Scrap Rubber

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed yesterday in the San Antonio Express that someone in Houston, Texas, had advanced the idea that the Government allow a recapped tire, or recapping of a tire, to any individual who would be able to turn in at the time a certain amount of scrap rubber—say three times the amount of rubber going into the recapping. The person in question was sure that this method would uncover a tremendous amount of idle, deteriorating rubber in the country.

This looks, at least, like a plan well worth trying. W. E. G.

San Antonio, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

The Whole World Heard Him

Most of us have been accustomed to think of the third American President more as an isolationist than as an internationalist. But Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, in THOMAS JEFFERSON: WORLD CITIZEN (New York: Modern Age. $2.75), a word portrait published on the eve of dedication of the Memorial in Washington, sees his subject as one whose sympathies were universal.

The Senator passes over the Jefferson who felt "a perfect horror at everything like connecting ourselves with the politics of Europe"—the real author of the warning against "entangling alliances"—and considers the man in the light of his philosophies, which, indeed, were broad. If a man lives in his words, we may read a life of Jefferson in the ringing phrases of the Declaration of Independence, in the Virginia statute for religious freedom, in the Bill of Rights, in his declaration of "eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Because democracy is today on trial as never before in world history, Mr. Thomas believes the occasion appropriate for reviewing the career of the "foremost democrat" of the young nation. The Senator's book is not a biography, though it touches upon most of the important phases of the career of this many-sided man, especially those of his writings which speak in terms of all mankind. Free trade, for instance, gained Jefferson's support because he believed in the desirability of economic world unity. Moreover, as a sincere advocate of true democracy, Jefferson saw the will of the majority as "the natural law of every society." Again, he felt that "the ball of liberty is now so well in motion that it will roll around the globe." All nations, he thought, would sooner or later feel the benefit "from the issue of our assertion of the rights of man."

Certain it is that when Jefferson wrote: "All men are created equal . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," he knew he was addressing his remarks to the world. M. W. B.

Tell It to Them!

"English" in the British Navy

SOMEWHERE AT SEA

Swede cracking is current on the oggin these days.

No, there is no misprint. But it does help to explain why those newly joining the service of His Majesty's Navy these days feel it is time someone in the Admiralty compiled a glossary of naval terms for them to study as part of their training.

The modern A. B. talks a language all his own and it is apt to be a trifle disconcerting if you do not happen to speak the same language.

Take this swede-cracking industry for a start—we might as well state at once that "oggin" is ocean and settle that bit—it is not an industry at all. Far from it. A swede cracker is the very opposite of industrious. For to "crack one's great swede down" is, in another phrase, to "get one's head down," or, in plain English, to sleep.

Then take this question of cooks (there always seems to be a question of cooks). A cook in the navy is not a cook. He does anything but cook. Or you might say he does everything but cook. Two cooks are provided by each mess each day and they clean the mess, get the food ready, serve it out and wash the dishes up ("dish up") to the navy. The chef does the cooking.

The nearest the cooks get to cooking is in making an awning (crust) for a pie, or in preparing the duff. "Duff" is pudding. Or, at least, that is what the cooks claim. Some of the more experienced hands are great duffmakers; others are just duffers. Like it or leave it.

* * *

If you leave it, it becomes "gash" and one of the gannets will probably consume it. Gash to the navy is a very useful word. It can be noun or adjective. It means remnant, refuse, surplus, odds and ends, at a loose end, superfluous and what-have-you. Plain gash is put in a bucket and ditched over the side. But you can have gash duff, gash clothing, gash ideas, even gash ships. And, of course, gash buckets.

As we have already pointed out, there is always a gannet for gash duff. The term gannet is self-explanatory, anyway to anyone who has seen the original owners of the name darting down to the water by the ship's side to swallow anything swallowable ditched thereover. Nowadays the term can be applied to sailors, if they are not within earshot. Or, provided they are personal friends.

And talking of friends. You never have a friend in the Navy. You may have an oppo, a towny, a china, and someone may call you "bash" or "mush," but you never have a friend. The word just isn't known.

All the terms printed above have acquired more or less the same meaning, although on some ships they still preserve their individuality. Oppo is diminutive for "opposite number" and refers to a particular chum. Towny is strictly one who comes from the same town as yourself. China is from cockney rhyming slang and means china plate, hence mate. Bash and mush—the latter pronounced, if you care to pronounce it, moosh—are just friendly appellations.

* * *

Lofty is a favorite term with which to address others. Strictly speaking it refers, of course, to someone very tall. But then sailors do not as a rule speak strictly. Lofty has come to mean anyone taller than you. The opposite is shorty. But if, like the writer, you are of medium height, you may be bewildered for a bit by being addressed as lofty by half the crew and shorty by the rest. If your name is Clark, however, you will, as everyone knows, always be called Nobby. But if your name is Watson you will, why no one knows, be called "Soapy," if Williams "Bungy," if Welsh "Paddy." These traditional names are endless.

There is one more word that it is imperative to know in the Navy. That is dhoeey. It comes, so we are told, from the Hindustani, though why we are not told. It means to wash clothes.

The new-made sailor cannot refer to anything or anybody to find out what the rest are talking about. Which is a pity. One day he might be at a loss to interpret the statement that he had been "given a quiet number by the buffer, to make a kettle of kye for the bunting tossers."

He will have to worry that one out for himself. The writer is off to crack his whacking great swede down.

JOHN ALLAN MAY

Mirror of World Opinion

"Social Justice" Again

Those who read with care the statement made April 4 by Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hickey, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Detroit, must have wondered at the implication of two of his words. Mgr. Hickey spoke of "Fr. Coughlin's *latest withdrawal* from responsibility for Social Justice with the issue of May 27, 1940." Obviously "latest withdrawal" was an intimation of an earlier withdrawal and a subsequent return. The developments of April 20, in which Fr. Coughlin said that "I, Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower, alone am responsible for and do control the magazine (Social Justice), its policies and contents," seem an admission that the "latest withdrawal" of 1940 to which Mgr. Hickey referred, was not definite and final.

As the Archdiocese of Detroit called attention again to Mgr. Hickey's statement, we may assume that Fr. Coughlin will have some explaining to do to his associates as well as to a Federal grand jury. His letter of 1940 to Archbishop Mooney, containing the statement, "I will not be responsible for Social Justice magazine beyond the issue of the date of May 27, 1940," can hardly be reconciled with his remarks to the press April 20.—*Boston Herald.*

"The Hard Road"

Was not the Declaration's "All men are created equal" a mighty force at Saratoga? May not the Atlantic Charter today move men to fight unto victory that their children may live in that better world which the statesmen have pledged them—"that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom"?

Men will fight as valiantly to defend the faith that is in them—even religious faith.

That is a hard path, but who doubts that this generation will follow it, as their forebears followed it, without flinching? As they realize clearly enough, that is the only road for freemen—"the hard road toward Calvary in the service of the highest men know."—*San Antonio Express.*

The Wide Horizon

Campus Changes

By Robert R. Mullen

Commencement time is coming a few weeks early this year. The liberal arts colleges are hastening to beat the Selective Service deadline, and the technological schools are hurrying to meet the apparently boundless war demand for the skilled and sciential.

This advancement of graduation time is only a surface hint of the tremendous things now happening behind some of the mellowed and ivied walls of America's colleges. In education, as in most departments of human living, war is proving to be a great accelerator of change. And, though doubtless many colleges will weather the current storms, it is doubtful whether affairs will ever be quite the same in American classrooms. The changes may be for the better.

Although all colleges are to feel the pinch of war priorities on students, and the rub of ascending operational costs and descending incomes from endowment investments and gifts, not all colleges will feel these things in the same degree. There is as much difference in the way that the war affects the liberal arts college and the way it affects the big technological schools as there is in the relative effect on those institutions exclusively serving men and those serving women.

Law colleges seem likely to have smaller enrollments, while courses in mechanical arts, production management, engineering and the like are attracting larger numbers.

* * *

Hardest hit, of course, are those gentle schools of song and story that concentrated on giving their students a rounded cultural background. They aimed at the classical Greek ideal, and did not place special emphasis on the fitting of young gentlemen to earn a living in this workaday world. When Selective Service came they were vulnerable. They could not prove that familiarity with Pericles's remarks anent the virtues of democracy during his oration over the dead of the Peloponnesian Wars was sufficient preparation to withstand a Nazi in a Stuka who did not agree with Pericles's viewpoint.

So the colleges were left with one thing to do; and they did it speedily. They condensed their courses into three years, hoping to win the patronage and serve youths between the time they graduated from high school and reached the Selective Service age.

By so doing, the colleges laid themselves wide open to critics who had been asserting for some time that a four-year course in liberal arts was altogether too long in this animated age. These critics had pointed out that the four-year term had been adopted originally largely because the schools needed the extra tuition money; moreover, that the vacation interludes had been planned to jibe with an agricultural economy. Now that the colleges are agreeing that they can do the job in three years it stands as a possibility they will not be permitted to stretch it out again after the war to four.

* * *

An even shorter general arts course is suggested by another war development. That is the widening of the gulf between the liberal arts colleges and the technological schools.

This gulf is nowhere better illustrated than in the newspaper want-ad columns. College graduates, A. B. are wanted at $1,600 a year, while even recent graduates of technology schools, electrical engineers, mechanical or civil engineers, chemists and the like, command from $3,500 up. The young men of the Nation will notice, too, that the higher commissions in the Army and Navy go to those specially trained. While most liberal arts colleges are reefing their sails for a bad blow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at this early date has the highest number of applications in its history on file for next fall. Doubtless other technical schools are having much the same experience.

Yet no one can deny the value of liberal arts education. In the last few years the trend has been for the liberal arts schools to append, however awkwardly, technological departments; and the technological schools have resolutely maintained liberal arts courses, insisting on their graduates' having some semblance of general culture.

The war, throwing tremendous demands on all technological departments, and simultaneously minimizing liberal arts courses, may force a clean-cut division between the two even on the individual campuses. It is felt by some that an ideal solution would be to establish a two-year arts course that carried a degree with it. This could be followed by professional or technical courses in special schools, the length of the courses and the arrangements of vacations to be made flexible to suit the needs of the particular instruction, as well as the opportunities for field experience in the interludes.

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